The Bombay Gazette

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

No. 12,132 New Series.

BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	Friday.
* L. SHANNON ...	4189	800	J. S. Murray	21st Oct.
—CATHAY	2983	500	M. de Horne	28th „
* L. BOKHARA...	2944	500	C. R. Edwards	4th Nov.
† * VICTORIA ..	6600	1500	G. F. Cates	11th „
L. HYDASPES ...	2984	500	E. Crew	18th „
—SURAT	3142	550	J. L. Parfitt	25th „
L. VERONA	3116	600	F. Speck	2nd Dec.

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta ; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

† *The new steamer Victoria, 6,500 tons, Captain G. F. Cates, will leave Bombay on the 11th November with the homeward mails, calling at Naples, Plymouth, and London. She has accommodation of the highest class for 172 First and 164 Second Saloon Passengers.*

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Taranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
RAVENNA ..	3372	700	A. B. Daniell.........	28th Oct.
MIRZAPORE..	3887	600	R. Harvey............	11th Nov.
SUTLEJ	4191	800	A. H. Johnson	25th „
PESHAWAR...	3900	600	L. H. Moule	9th Dec.
BALLAARAT	4752	900	P. S. Tomlin.........	23rd „

Return Tickets are issued to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S.N. Company.
Bombay, Oct. 15, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
„ to Marseilles „ 520, „ 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA.. ...	5,000	800	....20th Oct.	10th Dec.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	.....10th Nov.	1st Jan. '88.
D. BALDUINO..	5,000	800	.....1st Dec.	20th „
SINGAPORE ..	5,000	800	....20th „	10th Feb.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
STURA	...	On the 5th Nov.
BORMIDA	...	On the 25th „

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 3, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
				1887.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemessich..	4,600	650	7th Nov.
TITANIA	M. Garofolich.	4,200	600	7th Dec.
				1888.
POSEIDON............	S. Mersa	4,600	650	7th Jan.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI........	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI........	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

From this date through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
				1887.
TITANIA.........	S. Mersa	4,200	600	14th Oct.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, Sept. 15 1887.

KEMP & CO.'S
EDINA WHISKY

IS a delicious old Mellow Whisky, in quality unrivalled, very soft, peculiarly fine in flavour and of the utmost purity.

Per dozen, Rs. 25-8.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from King, King & Co., Bombay, or King, Hamilton & Co., Calcutta.

BERIGNY & Co., CALCUTTA.

NO. 18—VETERINARY CHEST. A great big oak case adapted to Dr. Moore's Veterinary Homœopathy for the treatment of Beasts, and containing all the medicines required, that is seventy-two pound and ounce bottles of Tinctures, nine half-ounce bottles of Triturations, a Graduated Drenching Glass, a pair of Scales and Weights, Scissors, Lint, Guttapercha, and all other requisites—suitable for gentlemen owners of horses, horse dealers, stable keepers, veterinary surgeons, particularly Mofussil Residents. Price Rs. 115.

BERIGNY & Co.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

From this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
„ „ „ Overland Summary,
„ „ „ Weekly Budget
„ „ „ Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co.
Branch Establishment East Street, Poona.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 21st October 1887, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on MONDAY, 24th October, (on arrival of Outward English Mails) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOA," 1,906 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 26th October, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECA," 1,450 tons, on THURSDAY, the 3rd November, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHE.

S. S. "KANRGA," 1,978 tons, on SATURDAY, 22nd October, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, Oct. 19, 1887. Agents.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, returning via Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, and Port Darwin, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all Ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
BANCOORA ...	2880..	On or about 20th October, 1887.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Sept. 19, 1887. Agents, Bombay.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Interpreters meet Steamers at all chief Continental Ports. Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON.
CHIEF OF FOR INDIA. }RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BASS'S PALE ALE,
bottled by
STONE & SON,
in first-rate condition.
Per doz. bots Rs. 6-4.
Per doz. ½ bots Rs. 4-4.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CLARETS.

	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC.—This popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored"	10	12	6	0
BORDEAUX.—A favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux	10	12	6	0

Of these two Clarets, St. Julien Medoc and Bordeaux, we have sold during the past three years 11,500 dozens, equal to an annual consumption of upwards of 3,800 dozens. This fact is sufficient evidence of their popularity.

	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
PETIT MEDOC.—Possesses good body with pleasing flavour.....................	13	8	7	8
SUPERIOR MEDOC.—Full-bodied, of high character and flavour	17	0	10	0
CHATEAU LAGRANGE.—Soft, delicate, full, and fine flavour	22	0	12	0
CHATEAU LA ROSE.—Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet	27	0	15	0
CHATEAU MARGAUX.—Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet	34	0	18	0

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

KEMP'S
SOLUBLE EXTRACTS.

FULL FLAVORED and highly concentrated, Specially for the manufacture of SYRUPS, ÆRATED WATERS, &c.

	Per 1 lb. bottle. Rs.	a.
Tonic Water Extract.	3	8
Ginger Ale „	4	0
Gingerade „	3	0
Lemonade „	3	0
Orangeade „	3	0
Raspberryade „	3	0
Sarsaparilla „	4	0

Soluble Gum Extract for producing a rich frothy head on all kinds of Syrups, Ærated Waters, &c. Per 1 lb. bottle Rs. 2-8.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE ORDERS.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

STANDARD
AERATED WATERS.

KEMP & Co., Limited, have recently erected new machinery embodying the latest inventions for the production of superior Aërated Waters.

The perfect purity of these beverages is first secured by FILTRATION, then passing through COLUMNS OF GRANULAR CHARCOAL, and then a SECOND FILTRATION. The water thus purified has been analytically examined, and found in the most unfavourable seasons to be ABSOLUTELY FREED FROM ALBUMENOID NITROGEN. The water is then passed through machinery internally coated with silver and tin, where it receives its charge of gas, and from whence it is passed into the bottles without any organic or other contamination. Studious arrangements are also employed in the cleansing of the bottles, which, after being washed in several waters, are finally purified by placing over jets of pure water. NO CORKS ARE EVER USED A SECOND TIME.

The Company bottle Aërated Waters both in patent glass stoppered, and in ordinary bottles, the price of each being the same, and the following are the prices of the different beverages :—

	Dozen.
Soda-water (5 grains per bottle)	Rs. 0 12
Potash-water (as Pharmacopœia)	
Plain Aërated water	
Medicinal Soda-water (as Pharmacopœia)	„ 1 0
Artificial Seltzer-water	
Lemonade	
Lithia Water..	
Tonic-water	
Gingerale	
Gingerade	
Raspberryade	
Bottles charged extra, but allowed for on return	„ 2 0

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

FINE OLD
COGNAC BRANDIES,

THESE fine Brandies from their very superior quality have now taken rank in public estimation with such well-known brands as Hennessy, Exshaw, &c.

TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, matured for medicinal use, 15 years old, per dozen........................	Rs.	61	0
000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-labelled Brandy," per dozen	„	36	0

This celebrated Brandy, the well-known Heart Labelled, is specially distinguished for its delicate aroma and the fine and full, yet soft and mellow flavour, which is so characteristic of a superior Cognac fully matured by age.

00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a Choice Matured Spirit, per dozen	„	32	0
0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy, per dozen	„	28	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER BEER.
(IND COOPE & Co.'s.)

Per dozen Qts	Rs. 5 4	Per case of 3 dozen Qts.	Rs. 15 0
Per dozen Pts...............................	Rs. 4 4	Per case of 6 dozen Pts.	Rs. 24 0

Bottled specially for TREACHER & Co., Ld., who have been appointed Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE CHAMPAGNE OF THE DAY.

POMMERY & GRENO.

6 MONTHS' EXPORTS TO AMERICA.

24,210 DOZENS ! ! ! ....

In quality and general excellence is unequalled by any other brand. Note the subjoined list.

TO AMERICA. THE RICHEST COUNTRY IN THE WORLD

	Dozens
Perrier Jouet	5,560
Veuve Cliquot	5,078
Louis Roederer	3,725
C. Heidsieck and Co.	1,607
Ernest Irroy and Co.	1,154
Duc de Montebello	878
Ayala	610
Giesler and Co...	525

24,210 DOZENS ! ! ! Against *ALL* these brands whose exports are only 19,137

SOLE AGENTS:

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY

SELECT TOILET REQUISITES.

SOAPS,
TOOTH POWDERS, &c.
TOOTH PASTE,
PERFUMES,
EAU DE COLOGNE,
TOILET VINEGAR,
RAZORS AND STROPS,
POMADES,
HAIR WASHES,
HAIR BRUSHES,
NAIL BRUSHES,
CLOTHES BRUSHES.

Theatrical make-up Sundries, Grease Paints, etc., etc.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS, 35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.
(STOCKS IN BOMBAY.)

MADEIRAS, 8 qualities, from the celebrated "Blandy" Stock.
From Rs. 20 to Rs. 50, per doz. quarts.

PORTS 6 „ „ Hooper Brothers, Oporto.
From Rs. 18 to 28, per doz. qts., Pints Rs. 2, extra per case.

SHERRIES 6 „ „ Manuel Gaztelu e Yriarte, Cadiz.
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 27, per doz. quarts.

HOCKS.........4 qualities, from Meyer and Coblenz, in Bingen and Rhein

Niersteiner, 1874	at Rs. 19 per dozen quarts.
Hochheimer, 1878...	at Rs. 22 „ „
Superior Sparkling Green Label, III. quality..........	at Rs. 37 „ „
Do. do. White do. I. do.	at Rs. 48 „ „

CHAMPAGNES......3 qualities, from Henriot and Co., Reims.

Dry Sillery, Silver Foil	at Rs. 42 per dozen quarts.
Dry Carte Blanche, Gold Foil..................................	at Rs. 47 „ „
Dry Souverain, do.	at Rs. 57 „ „

Pints of Hocks and Champagnes Rs. 2 Extra per Case.

The above Wines are all CAREFULLY and SPECIALLY SELECTED for the Indian Market.

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON RECEIPT OF P.O.O.

Full particulars, prices, and terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

WE beg to inform our Constituents that we have NOW OPENED out our NEW SPECIALLY selected STOCK in our

BOMBAY AND POONA ESTABLISHMENTS.

As our DRESS DEPARTMENT in BOTH BRANCHES is under the direct management of Dress-makers of First Class West-end experience, we can assure Ladies of a Perfect Fit best style, and very latest Fashions, with moderate charges. We respectfully invite inspection of our Novelties in

SILKS AND SATINS,
GRENADINES,
ZEPHYRS, PLAIN AND STRIPED,
NUNS' VEILINGS,
MUSLINS, FLOWERED AND SPOTS,
STRIPED SATINS,
MOUSLIN DE LAINE.

THE NEW EMBROIDERED ROBE "OUR SPECIALITE."
A large selection of
LACES, FLOWERS, FLOUNCINGS, &c., &c.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.,
LADIES' OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

OUR
LADIES' "POPULAR" GOLD WATCH.

A PRETTY LITTLE GOLD WATCH, jewelled movements, well finished, reliable and accurate.

A NICE PRESENT FOR A LADY.

NAGPORE, Aug. 20, 1887.

Dear Sirs,—About two years ago I PURCHASED from you a LADIES' GOLD WATCH which I think you call your "POPULAR" WATCH. I now send it to you for a new glass. It has so pleased my wife that I write to ask you to send me another by V. P. P. for my daughter. It keeps most perfect time.—Yours faithfully, T. S. M.

In Gold Crystal-faced Keyless Case	Rs. 50
„ Gold Hunting Keyless Case	„ 65
„ Gold Half-Hunting „ „	„ 70

All uniformly priced. Guaranteed for TWO years. Can be had in a PLAIN, ENGINE-TURNED or ENGRAVED Case.

LADIES' GUARD RINGS

In a variety of latest designs from Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.

Engagement, Wedding, Presentation, and Dress Rings, a complete assortment for selection.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY,
Opposite Clock Tower.
POONA,
Opposite Napier Hotel.

OUR INDIAN TEAS.

THE numerous Testimonials from our esteemed Customers and the increasing demand for our Teas, notwithstanding the large quantity of cheap "stuff" offered in Bombay, prove that our Teas are superior to all and have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma.

TESTIMONIALS.

The Tea supplied to the Officers' Mess, 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, during the past 5 years by Messrs. Morton, Maju and Co., has invariably given satisfaction.

G. H. JOHNSTON, Captain,
Mess President, 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment.
Colaba, Bombay, 22nd August 1887.

H. C. Detachment Mess, Jalna, 23rd August 1887.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the fine quality of the Tea supplied by you to the Mess. It is much appreciated by us all.

F. J. DOYLE, Surgeon,
Secretary, Hyderabad Contingent Detachment Mess, Jalna.

Secunderabad, August 24th, 1887.

I have much pleasure in informing you that the Tea you have supplied for the Mess for the last 12 years has been universally approved of. It has always been of uniform first-rate quality.

C. W. W. BURTON, Lt., Mess Secy., 8th M. I.

British Residency, Persian Gulf,
Bushire, 10th September 1887.

I have much pleasure in saying that the Teas you have been supplying me with for some years have been entirely to our satisfaction. The latest consignments especially have been of excellent quality and flavour.

E. C. ROSS, Colonel.

Satara, 30th August 1887.

I have pleasure in stating I prefer your Tea to all others.

ANDREW BARRY, M. D., F. R. C. S., Surgeon-Major.
Superintendent of Matheran.

Kamptee, 12th September 1887.

I take the opportunity of telling you how pleased we are with your Teas. They are quite the best I have tasted in India, and every one likes them immensely.

F. D. LUMLEY, Captain,
2nd Middlesex Regiment.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' TEAS,
22, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHATEAU-CHENONCEAU.

THE above Estate is spreading out along the Banks of the river Cher in hillocks all covered with Vine Plantations. The abundant Crops which are reaped every year are specially used for making the CHATEAU-CHENONCEAU Sparkling Wines.

Not to talk of Similar Wines of inferior quality the Chateau-Chenonceau is possessed of all the qualities of the finest growths of Champagne, to which it can be advantageously compared.

In the several Exhibitions, the Chateau-Chenonceau has successively obtained the highest rewards.

The prices are kept specially moderate to get the name appreciated according to its merits.

Extra Dry	Rs. 36-8	per doz.
Dry	„ 30-8	„
Extra Dry	„ 42-12	Per Case of 2 doz. pints.
Dry	„ 36-8	„ „ „

TO BE HAD FROM MEIFFRE NEVEU & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.
OR KEMP AND CO., Ld.,
SUB-AGENTS.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

THORPE & Co.,

HAVE a nice selection of CLOTHS suitable for wear during the PRESENT SEASON, consisting of Blue and Black Diagonal Coatings, West of England Broad Cloths, Fancy Suitings, Trouserings, Whip-Cords, Bedford Cords, Cotton Cords, Ulster Cloths, and all Materials for Riding and Shikar.

DRESS SUITS.

	Rs.	a.
SUPERFINE WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD CLOTH, very light in texture, lined Silk throughout. Suit complete ...	80	0
SUPERFINE BROAD CLOTH, very thin, comfortable wear ...	95	0
EXTRA THIN AND LIGHT CASHMERE ...	75	0
VERY FINE THIN TWILLS, made in correct style and finish ...	85	0
SUPERIOR DITTO DITTO, richly lined and finished ...	95	0
LIGHT OVERCOAT ...	40	0

MORNING & VISITING COATS.

RIBBED AND DIAGONAL COATINGS, Blue or Black, in a variety of textures, all Wool, best West of England ...Rs. 36 to	37	0
VEST Do. Do. ...Rs. 11-8 to	14	0
FROCK COATS, BLUE or BLACK DIAGONAL, or MATT, nice substance and well finished ...	50	0
VESTS IN WHITE, Grey, Drab or Slate, to wear with above ...	8	8

TROUSERS.

FANCY ANGOLAS, Shepherd's Plaids ...Rs. 15 to	17	0
FANCY ANGOLAS, Checks, Plain Shades and Fancy Stripes, thoroughly shrunk. Per pair ...Rs. 15 to	18	0

SAC OR LOUNGE SUITS.

	Rs.	a.
SINGLE BREASTED, well finished best Cheviots, or Tweeds ...from Rs. 36 to	43	0
VEST to MATCH ...from Rs. 9 to	11	0
SAC COAT and TROUSERS, from best Yarn dyed Blue Serges..Rs. 34 to	36	0

RIDING AND SHIKARING SUITS.

BEST BEDFORD CORD, all shades of colour, Riding Trousers ...	24	0
BREECHES ...	23	0
WHIPCORD in several shades of colour, suitable for hard wear, Riding Trousers or Breeches ...	23	0
BEST DRAB COTTON CORD RIDING TROUSERS or BREECHES ...	16	0
MOFUSSIL or SHIKARING FLAX SUITS, strong Brown and Heather Mixture, warranted to turn Spear Grass. Suit ...	14	0

ULSTER AND OVERCOATS.

BEST BEAVERS, heavy Cheviots, Pilot Cloths, Whitneys ...Rs. 40 to	55	0

CRICKETING AND BOATING SUITS.

BEST SAXONY TWILLED FLANNEL, thoroughly shrunk, Coat and Trousers ...	30	0
WHITE SAXONY FLANNEL SHIRTS ...	8	8

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee & Stage Manager......MR. H. STANLEY.
UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE,
HARRY STANLEY'S
SHAKESPEREAN DRAMATIC,
OPERATIC AND PANTOMIME COMPANY
WILL APPEAR
TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, 21st OCTOBER,
PIRATES OF PENZANCE.
LAST NIGHT BUT SEVEN.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22,
COLLEEN BAWN OR THE BRIDE OF GARRYOWEN.
PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
Reserved Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.
Doors open at 8-30. Commence at 9 sharp.
SATURDAY, 22ND OCTOBER,
By special request,
An Afternoon Performance of the Pantomime
JACK THE GIANT KILLER.
For Families and Children.
Doors open at 2-30. Commence at 3 p.m.

TO LET, with immediate possession, on a long lease, if required, a very desirable BUNGALOW on the Top of Bandora Hill. It has a large Garden and good Servants' Quarters and Stables. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
2, Hornby Row.

NEW BERAR COMPANY, Limited.

TENDERS are invited for LASHING for the Company's Factories at Khangaum, Akote, Oomrawuttee and Julgaum for the ensuing season. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender. Tenders to be made in writing to

GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 21st October 1887.

NEW BERAR COMPANY, Limited.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of GUNNIES (equal in quality to samples which will be shown on application to the Secretaries and Treasurers) for the Company's Factories at Khangaum, Akote, Oomrawuttee and Wudwan, during the ensuing season. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender. Tenders to be made in writing to

GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 21st October 1887.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Director of the Indian Marine, Bombay Dockyard, through registered post up to 1 p.m. gunfire on the 15th November 1887, for the Supply for three years, at this Port, by contract, of ARTICLES of PROVISIONS for the use of H. M.'s Indian Marine Vessels at Bombay.

For further particulars see Bombay *Government Gazette* of the 20th October 1887, or apply to the Undersigned.

ANTHONY GWYN,
For Director of the Indian Marine.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

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Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs. 10
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TO INVALIDS.

COOPER, MADON & CO., LD.,
PREPARE GENUINE PURE
ESSENCE OF CHICKEN,
ESSENCE OF BEEF,
ESSENCE OF MUTTON,

in their own Laboratory by a process which entirely extracts the nutritive value, and presents the product in as concentrated a form as it is possible to obtain. Essence of Chicken, Re. 1-8; Essence of Beef, as. 12, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-8; Essence of Mutton, Re. 1-10 and Rs. 3.

COOPER, MADON & CO., LD.,
OPERATIVE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE NEW NON-INTOXICATING DRINK.
COOPER, MADON & COMPANY'S
NON-ALCOHOLIC
INDIA PALE ALE.
FURTHER IMPROVED.
A most decided Desideratum.
DAILY MORE POPULAR.

THIS Ale has been introduced to meet a want long felt in this country for a beverage made from the hop, containing all the tonic and stomachic qualities of the herb without the addition or presence of the objectionable alcohol, which may be taken with impunity; and such a beverage is our "INDIA PALE ALE," a drink made from the finest Kentish hops in combination with pure beetroot sugar. There is no doubt whatever that our "INDIA PALE ALE" will entirely supersede such drinks as Tonic Water, Zoedone, and all so-called Phosphorous Beverages.

Price, Rs. 1-4 per dozen.
Four annas allowed per dozen for returned empty bottles.

COOPER, MADON and Co., Ld.,
ÆRATED WATER BREWERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Brisk and Sparkling—

	Rs.			Rs.	
Soda Water....	0-10	per doz.	Tonic Water ...	0-14	per doz.
Aerated Water.	0-10	,,	Seltzer Water..	1-0	,,
Potash Water..	0-12	,,	Lithia Water..	1-0	,,
Lemonade	0-12	,,	Ginger Ale	1-4	,,
Gin-gerade	0-4	,,	India Pale Ale.	1-4	,,
Martineau's Diabetic Remedy				1-4	,,

DR. MARTINEAU'S PRESCRIPTION FOR DIABETES, CARBONATE OF LITHIA AND ARSENIATE OF SODA IN AERATED WATER
Which he avers is an infallible cure when used to the exclusion of other drinks.
See *Times of India.*
Accurately dispensed by our English Chemists in pure
SPARKLING AERATED WATER.
Re. 1-4 per doz.

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OPERATIVE CHEMISTS,
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REGISTERED PENCIL CASES.
BY S. MORDAN & Co.

DOUBLE Telescopic, with revolving Seal, Pen and Pencil, with ring to attach, at Rs. 50 each.

Double Telescope, with Everlasting Calendar, with ring to attach, at Rs. 50 each.

Silver Novelty Pencil Cases of great varieties, with ring to attach, at Rs. 10 each.

Jubilee Pencil Cases, also Pencil and Penholder, at Rs. 5 and Rs. 10 each, with spare Leads.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
ESTABLISHED 1847.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of CANDAS NARANDAS, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant..............................Deceased.
RAMBAI, widow of GOVIND BHIMJEE, one of the Executrix named in the Will...........Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS, claiming to have any Interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 20th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven and in the Fifty-first year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.
L. N. BANAJEE,
The 20th day of October.
Messrs. BICKNELL & KANGA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOUNDS FOR SALE.

TEN COUPLES of English imported FOX-HOUNDS. The Hounds are really good and were specially selected drafts from Badsworth, Lord Zetland, South Oxon and East Kent Hounds, and are only sold as the Regiment is marching in relief. They are in first rate condition and fit to work at once. If no purchaser for the lot is found they will be sold by couples.

Apply to Captain H. M. OWEN,
The Carabineers, Sialkot.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS for the work of FLOORING FOUR WARDS in the JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY HOSPITAL with Minton Tiles, on FRIDAY, the 28th instant. For further particulars apply at the Office of the Undersigned.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 20th October 1887.

THE WESTERN INDIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 3rd November 1887, at 3-30 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' report and Annual Audited Accounts and Balance-Sheet made up to 30th June 1887.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment made by the Board of Messrs. Ramjee Luckmidass and Cursondass Hullor as Directors. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the year 1887-88 and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors.
THACKERSEY MOOLJEE SONS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 20th October 1887.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 27th October to 7th November 1887, both days inclusive.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on sums of Rs. 500, and upwards.
For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.
,, 6 ,, 4 ,, ,,
,, 12 ,, 5 ,, ,,

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved cheques on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

GENUINE ENGLISH CLOCKS.

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIA.
MADE TO LAST A CENTURY!
UNSURPASSED TIMEKEEPERS!

Rs

1. ROUND PENDULUM TIMEPIECE, 12-inch Dial, with Fusee and Chain, in Mahogany Case, with Lock and Key ... 60
2. Do. do. Superior Quality, with Twisted Copper Wire Chain ... 70
3. Do. do. A 1 Quality, Extra Strong and Best finished works, Plate-glass Front, Cast Bezil, with Lock and Key ... 75
4. DROP CASE, long heavy Pendulum Timepiece, Plateglass Front, Cast Brass Bezil, Splendid Timekeeper, 12-inch Dial ... 80
5. DROP CASE OF FINE POLISHED MAHOGANY, striking the hours on a powerful Bell, A 1 Quality (14-inch Dial) ... 160
6. 16-inch DIAL, round Extra Solid Mahogany Case, Plateglass, Strong Cast Bezil, with Lock and Key, striking on a powerful Bell. 190
7. 16-inch DIAL, Timepiece only, Drop Case, fine Mahogany Case, unsurpassed as a Timekeeper. ... 145
8. BRACKET CLOCK, most lovely old English Pattern, 8-inch Silver Gilt Metal Dial, Plate-glass, Exquisite workmanship, striking on a powerful Bell, in fine beautifully Polished Mahogany Case with Bracket to match ... 225
9. BRACKET CLOCK, A I Quality, Chiming the Quarters on 4 and on 8 Bells, and striking the Hours on a Powerful Gong of a deep Sonorous Sound. In fine ornamental Case of unpolished Oakwood, with Bracket to Match. Fine Silver Gilt Metal Dial, 12 by 8½ inches. Extreme length of Case 4 feet.
10. The style is pure Gothic, and a Bracket with Clock would form the gem of a drawing-room furnished in the same style ... 600

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.

CARIMBHOY JEEWAJEE,
GENERAL MERCHANT.

SUPPLIER OF PUBLIC WORKS, MUNICIPALITY AND RAILWAY REQUISITES.
CARPENTERS, ENGINEERING, & SMITHS' TOOLS
RULES—BOX, IVORY, AND STEEL.
TAPES—METALLIC, LINEN, AND STEEL.
LEVELS—WOOD, BRASS, AND IRON.
HUBB'S PADS AND BOXES LOCKS
GARDEN IMPLEMENTS AND PUMPS.
HOLLOWARE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
&c., &c., &c.,
DOOR FIXTURES AND FASTENINGS, IN ALL VARIETIES.
10, LOHAR CHAWL, BOMBAY.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
ORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE,*
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row

NOTICES.

MADRAS RACES, 1888.
January 21st, 24th, 26th, 28th.

OWNERS are reminded that the NEXT ENTRANCES CLOSE on the 1st November.

W. T. HAMILTON HOLMES,
Secretary.

HARTMAN'S GENUINE RAHTJENS COMPOSITION FOR SHIPS' BOTTOM.

WE have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in BOMBAY for the above well-known Paint. All orders will receive our prompt attention. Particulars on application.

SHEPHERD & Co., Frere Road.

THE Undersigned, in thanking their numerous Customers for their Liberal Patronage during the late Mr. ABDOOL RAHMAN MINIE'S connection with them, beg to inform the Nobility and Gentry that their Business will be carried on as heretofore under the immediate care of our Mr. SULLIMAN ABDOOL WHED.

All orders will receive prompt attention.

ABDOOL RAHMAN MINEE & Co.

NOTICE.

WE herewith beg to inform our acquaintances and the public that on account of enlargening our business we have REMOVED our OFFICE and WORKSHOPS from Hornby Row, 15, to Church Gate Street, 16, premises late Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., where all orders and letters have to be addressed.

C. JOST AND CO.,
SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKERS,
ELECTRO-PLATERS, etc.,
Church Street, 16, Bombay.

APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

SITUATE close to the Bunders and Sassoon Dock, where all Mail Passengers and Troops embark and disembark, thus avoiding the weary drive across the City, so trying to invalids after the sea voyage. It is within five minutes' drive of the Railway Terminals at Victoria and Colaba, and within five minutes' walk of the chief business houses in the Fort. It commands the finest Sea Views and Landscapes of any Hotel in Bombay, and is open on all sides to the Sea Breeze.

It is furnished throughout in first-class style
WITH SEPARATE SUITES OF ROOMS FOR
FAMILIES OR BACHELORS.
The Cuisine is under the supervision of an English *Chef* and is specially suited for Europeans.
CHARGES MODERATE.
For terms, &c., apply to the MANAGER,
APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL, BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES! PIANOFORTES!
AND
ALL OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
GREAT FACILITY, VERY CHEAP AND READY TRANSACTIONS.

GENTLEMEN having either to BUY or SELL Second-hand PIANOFORTES, &c., are requested to communicate with

S. S. MONTALEGRE AND Co.,

Piano Tuners and Repairers and Commission Agents. First class reference. Many years' experience throughout the Bengal Presidency and the province of Sind.
18, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Mofussil orders will be duly attended to.

ADDISON & CO., Mount Road, Madras, and Trichinopoly, now manufacture the following brands of

"CLUB" CIGARS,

as supplied by them to the Madras Club, the Rajahmundry Club, and the Cosmopolitan Club. These are all made from the best Tobacco, and great care is taken to secure uniformity in quality:—

	Per box of 100.	Per 1000.
JAVAS.—No. 1 "Club" Java....	Rs. 3 0	Rs. 28 0
A choice mild Cigar.		
No. 2 "Club" Java..........	2 12	26 0
Rather smaller than above.		
TRICHYS.—No. 1 "Club" Trichy, 4½ in.	1 10	16 0
A good Cigar of best Dindigul Tobacco.		
No. 2 "Club" Trichy, 4 in.	1 8	15 0
A good Cigar of best Dindigul Tobacco.		
"Club" Dawson, 5 in., with straw	1 8	15 0
"Club" Whiff, 3 in..........	1 4	11 0

All Cigars will be carefully packed, and the boxes will bear ADDISON & Co.'s Label and Signature, without which none are genuine "Club" Cigars.

ADDISON & CO. will be happy to forward their Cigars to any part of India by the cheapest route. Up-country Customers living far from a Railway are requested to indicate what arrangements should be made for forwarding.

ADDISON & Co., Mount Road, Madras.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS FOR STORES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Engineer at his Office, Elphinstone Circle, till noon, on WEDNESDAY, 26th October, for the Supply of the following Stores, for 12 months from January 1st to December 31st 1888.

Castings.
Lime.
Sand.
Coals and Coke.
Cocoanut and Castor Oils.
Cocoanut Oil, first quality for Lighthouse use.
Wrought Iron.
Provisions.
Stationery.
Sundries and Hardware.
Timber.
Printed Stationery.

Forms of Tender and Schedule of articles and other particulars may be obtained, and samples inspected on application at the Engineer's Storekeeper's Office, Elphinstone Bunder, on payment of Rupees two for each Schedule. No Tender will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of Rupees two hundred. Covers to be endorsed "Tender for Stores." The Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender. The Tenderer will be bound by his Tender as to each article or item for which he tenders and the Engineer shall be at liberty to accept any portion of a Tender and reject the remainder.

Samples of Oil for Lighthouse use must be sent in not later than the 15th of October. Each sample should be delivered in one five gallon can marked on the outside with a private mark which should be indicated in the Tender. No other mark indicating the name of the firm by whom the sample is sent should appear on the can.

E. A. CORKE,
Engineer's Storekeeper.
Bombay, 3rd October, 1887.

BERIGNY & Co., CALCUTTA.

NO. 1—MAHOGANY ACCIDENT CASE, containing six Tinctures for External Use, in stoppered bottles; Plaster, and a Book of Directions. This case will be found most useful in all cases of Accident, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Scalds, Sprains, Abrasions of the Skin, Blisters from Rowing, Riding, or any violent exercises. Price Rs. 20.

No. 2—TINCTURE CASE, adapted to Dr. Laurie's "Guide for Family Use," as complete as possible, and well suited for beginners in Homœopathic practice. Price Rs. 35.

No. 15—VERTICAL MAHOGANY TINCTURE CASE, adapted to, and containing, Berjean's "Treatment of Syphilis, &c." Price Rs. 50.

No. 16—RIFLE VOLUNTEER'S ACCIDENT CASE, contains three Tinctures for External Treatment, six bottles of Pilules for Internal Use, Plaster and Lint, with a little Chart of Instructions how all are to be used, in a compact and portable form, very little larger than a purse, which can be carried without inconvenience in the breastpocket. Price complete Rs. 10.

No. 17—VETERINARY CHEST, a case of medicines adapted to Harry Gooday's "Text Book of Veterinary Practice" for the treatment of the Horse, Dog, &c., containing a selection of the principal remedies, twenty-four in number, in half ounce bottles. Price Rs. 20.

No. 18—VETERINARY CHEST. A great big oak case adapted to Dr. Moores' Veterinary Homœopathy for the treatment of Beasts, and containing all the medicines required, that is seventy-two pound and ounce bottles of Tinctures, nine half-ounce bottles of Triturations, a Graduated Drenching Glass, a pair of Scales and Weights, Scissors, Lint, Guttapercha, and all other requisites—suitable for gentlemen owners of horses, horse dealers, stable keepers, veterinary surgeons, particularly Mofussil Residents. Price Rs. 115.

The above are only a few among many others always in stock. Medicine chests to suit in taste and requirements of customers made on the shortest notice.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.
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J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

Cigars.
Cheroots.
Cigarettes.
Tobaccos.
Smokers' Requisites.
Photographic Materials
Pianos.
Piano Stools.
Piano Insulators.
Luncheon Baskets.
Travellers' Tables.
Travellers' Wash Stand
Scrap Albums.
Portrait Albums.
Cameras.
Lenses.
Dry Plates.
Print Washers.
Plate Washers.
Bent Wood Furniture.
Table Linen.

Towels.
Counterpanes.
Sheeting.
Shikar Cloth.
Door and Window Curtains.
Cooking Stoves.
Warming Stoves.
Carpets.
Sponges.
Travelling Bath Tubs.
Galvanized Iron Bath Tubs.
Enamelled Iron Ware.
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Sensitized Paper.
Albuminised Paper.
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SPECIAL CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.
J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments. The Fisheries, Healtheries, Inventories, Colinderies, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.

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Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand. Can be seen at.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!
MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition
ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.
F. FISCHER & Co.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(GRAMME, BRUSH, EDISON DYNAMOS, AND OTHER DYNAMOS FOR A C AND INCANDESCENT LAMPS)

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe. OUR PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL DEFY COMPETITION.

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TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.
The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!
INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones—Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations. As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

STOCKS ON HAND.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
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GAS MACHINES.
For 150 to 250 lights.
Unprecedentedly Cheap. An opportunity for Rajahs, Municipalities, &c.
F. FISCHER & Co.

CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT
PORCELAINES DE SARREGUEMINES.

WE invite inspection of the Depôt of these Companies. Manufactures Crystal Chandeliers, Glass and China Ornamental and Tableware, Real and Zinc Artistic Bronzes, Mirrors, &c. A Magnificent display. Dealers supplied at Fabrik Prices free of Commission.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Agents for India.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.
Special price to introduce it largely.
QUARTS, case of 4 dozens........... Rs. 4-8 per doz.
PINTS do, 8 do. ...... ,, 2-12 ,,
F. FISCHER & CO.

PRINTING INK.

THE Best and Cheapest in the Market, suitable for fine and rough work. Barrels of 50 lbs. Rs. 15.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

OUR LADIES' POPULAR GOLD WATCH.

A VERY pretty little Watch, well finished, Jewelled movements, accurate and reliable.

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.
Gold Crystal-faced Keyless .... Rs. 50
Gold Hunting Keyless .... ,, 65
Gold Half-hunting Keyless .... ,, 70

All uniformly priced. May be had in PLAIN, ENGINE-TURNED or ENGRAVED CASE.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,
Opposite Clock Tower, BOMBAY. | Opposite Napier Hotel, POONA.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend our *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*:—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed.—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society) 270 Regent St., London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co. BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

AUTHORISED
BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stand, &c.
Complete and easy reference
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.
Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press:

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORMS TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published every Tuesday, specially prepared for Indian subscribers with 8 pages Supplement of English news in addition to 24 pages of Indian matter. Rates, Rs. 12 per year for Indian subscribers, post free; and Rs. 17, including postage for the United Kingdom.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
6, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Prite Bondsmen.

The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officers under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Albert Building. Secretary.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

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ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo, Maidan, 5 p.m.
Band, E. Y. Regt., Yacht Club, 5 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre: Stanley Troupe, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—H. M.'s S. Malabar, from Portsmouth; Inchrhona (s), Penarth; and Goalpara (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—I. M. S. Canning, for Karachi; Manilla (s), Genoa; and Ethiopia (s), Coast and Calcutta.

POLO.—The game this evening will be:—Black and yellow—Craigie (capt.), Fenton, Sladen, and Wingfield *vs.* White—Burder (capt.), Macrae, Dixon, and Graham. Play will commence at 5 o'clock.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday at the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital touching the death of Ali Esmail, aged 7 months. Deceased's mother, on the 17th inst., while carrying him, accidentally made a false step and fell in the bath-room of her house. Deceased was injured on the head and died from his injuries at about noon yesterday at the hospital. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

SUICIDES.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Juggoo Poonja, aged 16 years. Deceased about three weeks ago was turned out of his parents' house on account of his bad conduct. At 5-30 yesterday morning he was removed by the police from the Marwaree Bazar to the hospital suffering from the effects of opium. He died at 9 o'clock the same morning. A verdict of suicidal death by opium was recorded. An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at Frere Road, touching the death of Rustomjee Nowrojee, aged 35 years. Deceased, about four years ago, lost his wife and since then he had been strange in his conduct. At 7 p.m., on Wednesday, he was found suffering from the effects of opium. Drs. Temooljee and Langley attended on him, but he died about 1-30, on Thursday morning. The verdict was, that the death was caused by opium voluntarily administered.

A VAGRANT.—John Casinon *alias* J. Bray was yesterday charged by Mr. Higgins, the senior warder of the Government Workhouse, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with failing to return to the Government Workhouse from leave granted him on the 15th August for the purpose of seeking employment until he was apprehended and brought back to the Workhouse on the 14th instant. The accused who had nothing to say in his defence was therefore convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the E. Y. Regiment at the Yacht Club this evening at 5 o'clock:—

Overture	La Niege	Auber.
Quadrille	The Times	Coote.
Selection	Dorothy	Cellier.
Polka	Saucy Nell	L. Dufresene.
Cornet Solo	Jeanne Hatchette	Concone.
Waltz	Ruddigore	Bucalossi.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE ESPLANADE HOTEL.—We are informed that the above Hotel, which has lately changed hands, is to be thoroughly renovated and every bedroom in the house fitted with a private bathroom of its own. Owing to the great demand for accommodation on the first floor it is proposed to convert the present dining room into bedrooms. The existing billiard room is to be turned into a dining room to accommodate about 200 people and a smaller dining room provided near for private parties, meetings, &c., and Messrs. Watson and Co.'s shop changed into billiard, smoking, drawing, music and ladies' rooms. Arrangements are also made to have a luggage lift and the whole house thoroughly repainted and decorated. The proposed alterations, which are being carried out under the personal superintendence of Mr. R. F. Chisholm, coupled with the splendid position of the Hotel, will probably keep this well known house full during the year.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—Lady Sassoon gave on Wednesday evening a grand dinner to the Jewish community at her palatial buildings, the Sans Souci, Byculla, in honour of the marriage of her son, Mr. Edward Sassoon to Miss Alize, the daughter of Baron Gustave Rothschild of Paris. The marriage was solemnized on Wednesday in Paris, in the presence of a distinguished party, including his Highness the Gaikwar of Baroda. The grounds of the Sans Souci and the building itself were very richly lighted up and decorated, and about two hundred guests, consisting of Jewish ladies and gentlemen, were entertained at dinner. The splendid band of the newly arrived Regiment, the 4th Rifles, was in attendance and played several tunes during the evening. The entertainment was brought to a close after letting off fire-works, which were much admired by the guests, and an immense crowd which had gathered in front of the bungalow. On Sunday evening the poorer members of the Jewish community of Bombay will be treated to a dinner by Lady Sassoon, in commemoration of the auspicious event.

ARRIVAL OF NATIVE CHIEFS.—Yesterday morning Kumar Shri Madursinghji, heir apparent of Vayla State in Kathyawar, accompanied by his brother Kunar Kuliansingji and Mr. Manockchund Tulsi, his Dewan, arrived at the Grant Road Station from Wadhwan by the Ahmedabad mail train. They are staying in Bombay for the purpose of meeting H. H. the Rao of Cutch, who is expected to arrive here from Europe by the P. and O. mail steamer Victoria on Saturday. His Highness travelled in a saloon carriage attached to the mail train. The Prince was received at the station by a number of native gentlemen of Bombay, amongst whom were Prince Samatsingjee of Palitana, Messrs. Ruttonshaw Dadabhoy, Golabchund Motichund, Fazulbhoy Visram, Khimjee Jeeva, Veerchund Deepchund, Munsookeran Soorujram, the Bombay Agent to the Nawab of Joonaghud, Oomer Jumal, the Bombay Agent to the Thakore Saheb of Palitana, Cureembhoy Ibrahim, Ghellabhoy Hurridas and others. The Prince Madhursingji is at present the guest of Prince Samatsingjee at his residence in Gowalia Tank Road.

THE MILITARY AND THE PUBLIC.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday Mr. Ryan heard a case in which Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee, a young Parsee, was charged with assaulting Babnak Bomak, a private in the Marine Battalion, on the evening of the 11th inst. The complainant's regiment was parading that evening and he with others were told off to keep the ground which was bounded by flags. Orders, as usual, were given that no one should be allowed to pass the flags. During the parade the Parsee passed one of the flags on the ground, when he was called to by a sentry to keep behind the flags, but he did not heed the warning. Complainant then went up to him and called him back. As he did not take notice of the second warning Babnak put out his hand to stop his progress. Jamsetjee then struck Babnak with his fist over the eyes and mouth and knocked him down, following this up with a blow with an umbrella as the latter tried to get up. After doing this the Parsee ran away, but was stopped before he could get far. Mr. Bhaishankar, who appeared for the accused, made complainant, who had stated the facts as given above, contradict himself and state that he was directed to keep the ground by force, and admit that abusive language passed, though denying that he had been accidentally struck by Colonel Payne's ghorawallah who had interfered in the matter. In defence it was urged that the complainant provoked the accused by calling him a "crow" and catching him, but denied that any injury had been inflicted by him. Mr. Ryan decided that an assault had been committed by the Parsee who had given complainant a "knock down" blow. However, he had received great provocation, and he would therefore inflict a nominal fine. The military had paraded on the Esplanade from time immemorial, but still their right to the ground was questionable, and his Worship did not know how long the authorities would continue to quarter soldiers in the midst of a civil population. It seemed that they had to keep their ground at the point of the bayonet. That was however beside the question, and his Worship said he had to deal with the assault, and considering the provocation, a fine of Re. 1 would, he thought, meet the end of justice.

EXTENSIVE THEFT OF JEWELLERY.—In this case, one Kashibai kom Venaik Ganesh, Brahmin, aged 45 years, was charged before Mr. K. V. Raste with having stolen about five hundred and seventeen rupees worth of ornaments from the house of one Laximan Pandoorang, on the 12th instant. The Magistrate examined the accused, and she pleaded guilty to the charge. She stated that she had been a domestic servant in the employ of the complainant for two years, and that she committed the theft by opening the lock of a box with a skeleton key. Laximan Pandoo, head constable, 3rd class, was also examined He said that information having reached him that the accused, after committing the theft, had gone to Chinchwad with some women of the Bharadi caste, that he and the first class head constable at once took the train to that station and succeeded in arresting the accused and discovering the stolen property, which had been concealed in a wall in the house of a Bharadi, to whom she had gone on some business. The Magistrate convicted her of the offence, under Section 381 (theft by a servant), and sentenced her to six months' rigorous imprisonment.—*Ibid.*

THE BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

THE weekly meeting of the Council was held on Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee presided, and there were present:—Captain Sir Henry Morland, Col. Merewether, Dr. Waters, the Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, Messrs. Javerilal Umiashankar, R. N. Khote, Muncherjee N. Banajee and Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee.

DEMOLITION OF CUDJAN SHEDS.

The Council in a memorandum from the Acting Municipal Commissioner was asked for sanction to demolish eight new sheds, a list of which was appended, with a letter from the Executive Engineer which stated that the huts were objectionable on sanitary and other grounds and the notices, served under the Act, had not been complied with.

Colonel Merewether proposed, and Sir Henry Morland seconded, a motion according to the Municipal Commissioner the sanction to demolish the huts.

Mr. R. N. Khote moved an amendment to the effect that such huts as were not inhabited should be excluded. He remarked that several cadjan huts belonging to the Municipality were allowed to remain, he did not see why those belonging to others should be destroyed. There should not be a law for themselves and another law for the public.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner pointed out that the huts belonging to the Municipality were built in accordance with the rules of the Act, and though of inflammable material, which was the objection in those to be destroyed, they were in isolated places and well looked after.

The amendment was supported by Mr. Javerilal, but no one else was in its favour, and Colonel Merewether's proposition was carried.

THE BAD ROADS IN BOMBAY.

The following letter to the Secretary of the Town Council from the Acting Municipal Commissioner was again considered:—

Sir,—The Town Council will remember that, when on a former occasion I brought forward a list of roads urgently requiring repairs, the Town Council, instead of approving of the list, asked me to go through the roads in a comprehensive manner, as they considered that very many other roads were in urgent want of repairs. I have now gone carefully into the matter with the Executive Engineer, and find that about eight lakhs would be required according to the estimates to put all the roads in the town into a good state of repair. It is, of course, impossible to obtain this year such a large sum, but I append a statement, showing that Rs. 1,23,733 are required at once to repair those selected as being specially in urgent want of immediate attention, and I hope the Town Council will now no longer hesitate to recommend the Corporation to spend that sum out of the large cash balance shown in my letter to the Town Council, No. 8255 of the 3rd September 1887 to be available. I need hardly point out that it is a most wasteful policy to allow roads to fall very badly out of repair. It simply means that very much more money must eventually be expended to restore the roads to a proper condition. In addition to the roads, I have entered the few additional items shown, as they are urgently required.—I have, &c.,

F. L. CHARLES, Acting Municipal Commissioner.

Colonel Merewether, in proposing that the Town Council recommend the Corporation to sanction a grant of Rs. 4,58,251 for the repairs of roads, said that there was not the slightest doubt that, as the Municipal Commissioner mentioned in his letter, many of the roads in the city were in urgent need of repair and the Council ought to do all they could in sanctioning such repair. The estimate showed that 8 lacs were required to put all the roads in the town in a good state, but as they had not that amount, which if they had they ought to spend, the Municipal Commissioner put forward a proposal to spend Rs. 1,23,733. He maintained that all the money available should be devoted to the purpose and deprecated the allotment of small sums of money for the work, as they were really thrown away recklessly. Many members present, he had no doubt, had been jolted and rattled over many of the roads, and their experiences ought to enable them to arrive at the opinion that the work was an imperative necessity and required all the money they could give it.

No one seconded the motion, though Sir Henry Morland remarked that he would support a proposition which included the amount asked for by the Municipal Commissioner in his letter. He did not see why they should go beyond the amount specified.

Colonel Merewether replied that with the immense area of the roads which required attention, the Council ought to place a large sum at the disposal of the Commissioner; a big sum quickly dwindled down when the work was so extensive.

As no one seconded, the motion, it fell through. Sir Henry Morland then moved as an amendment:—That the Corporation be recommended to sanction the appropriation of Rs. 1,23,733 from the surplus revenue of the last year, to provide for the cost of full metalling of 35 roads (as per list), and that the Corporation be also recommended to sanction the appropriation of Rs. 26,000 from the surplus revenue of the last year to provide for the cost of the following works: Chawl at Vehar, Rs. 12,000; store room at Chinchpokli, Rs. 10,000 and an inspector's quarter's at Bhundarwada, Rs. 4,000.

Mr. R. N. Khote seconded the proposition.

Mr. Javerilal observed that he found from the weekly statement of accounts ending, 8th October, that the budget estimate was Rs. 3,05,942 and that up to the end of the week the amount spent was Rs. 1,40,236-9-7.

Mr. Charles, the Acting Municipal Commissioner, explained that that was the amount in the accounts, but not the actual sum spent, as it was very difficult for him to receive the accounts up to date, owing to numerous delays, &c. The vouchers did not come to him till months after the money was spent and there were all sorts of reasons which prevented the accounts being made up to date.

Mr. Javerilal desired to know whether any of these proposals had been included in the last estimate.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner stated that they were exclusive. The list did not include the roads upon which Rs. 1,20,000 were spent.

Mr. Javerilal thought that at the end of the year they would have to provide something like a sum of Rs. 4,25,000 as against Rs. 3,00,000 in the last years budget.

Mr. Banajee asked if the whole of the three lakhs had been spent.

Mr. Charles said there was a balance of about Rs. 20,000 left. If the Council knew the miles of roads which had to be kept in constant repair and the extent of their area they would at once agree with him that the amount was imperatively necessary and would even increase the grant. He would inform them that the roads were 222 miles in length, and 27 lakhs of square yards in area, and at 4 as. a square yard the actual cost came to something like six lakhs a year for repairs alone. The roads fell out of repairs very soon, and if allowed to remain neglected they would be in such a state as would almost withstand repairing.

Colonel Merewether remarked that eleven lakhs ought to have been spent, the provision of three lakhs was not sufficient.

Mr. Javerilal drew attention to the fact that three lakhs out of forty-eight lakhs meant one anna in every rupee of revenue the Municipality got and that was a much larger sum to spend on any public work in the Presidency.

The Chairman observed that they could not compare the expenditure in the city to that of the whole Presidency.

Colonel Merewether.—Does Mr. Javerilal ask that the roads should not be kept in repair?

Mr. Javerilal repudiated meaning anything of the kind. He meant to adduce the fact that it was exceeding the budget grant by about 30 per cent.

Mr. Charles pointed out that the city could not be extending and they could not be acquiring proprietory right over new roads without incurring additional expenditure.

The Hon. Rao Saheb did not commit himself to anything as he thought the matter required consideration. He however cautioned care, as with the taxes going up they ought to inquire into every thing and look at every shilling before spending it.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee spoke in the same strain, saying that they ought to consider well before going to the Corporation for such a grant. He was surprised the budget grant was not found sufficient. Admitting that the roads were in a very bad condition, he remarked they ought to have received the attention of the executive and should have been included in the budget estimate. It would be ruinous if there was to be a proportionate increase in this item the next two years as the grant was now raised to about four lakhs from the two lakhs and odd it was last year. The increase was very great and he would not vote for the grant.

Colonel Merewether.—Are you going to keep the roads as bad as they are? We will have to pay double afterwards.

Mr. Charles added that if the roads had been done properly last year the cost would not have been so great, but they spent too little on them, and the roads had been growing worse and worse. They were so bad now that ordinary repairs would not be sufficient for them.

Dr. Hormusjee suggested that when the grant was exceeded the Commissioner should ask for more. They had now a lakh and-a-quarter.

The Commissioner admitted that he had a week ago but the money had been spent since.

Sir Henry Morland.—We have about Rs. 50,000 left.

The Chairman was of opinion that the Town Council should recommend the grant. Everyone complained of the roads, and this was the general complaint for the last two years. In their recent communication with regard to the reduction of the house rate the Government referred to the bad state of the roads. There was not one road that was in the state in which it should be in, and now when the Municipal Commissioner came to them for a grant to remedy the complaint the Council wanted to say there was no necessity for it. The money was now available and when the Commissioner wanted to put the roads in proper order he deserved the support of the Council.

Sir Henry Morland.—It is only doing a sixth of what is required.

Dr. Waters did not see why the Council should hesitate a moment in recommending the grant asked for. There was no difficulty in understanding their position. An augmented sum was required to keep the roads, which had been insufficiently attended to the last few years, in repair and they must not forget that 46 miles of road had been added during the year, so that as the mileage of the roads increased so the expenditure advanced, and where two lakhs were enough two years ago three or four lakhs were found insufficient now. The urgency of the matter was such that he hoped the Council would at once and gladly give the recommendation.

Mr. Ragoonath having spoken in favour of the resolution it was put to the vote and carried. Mr. Javerilal and Dr. Hormusjee being the only dissentients.

THE TOWN COUNCIL'S REVIEW OF THE COMMISSIONER'S REPORT FOR 1886-87.

The next item on the agenda paper was the consideration of the following review by the Council of the Administration Report of the Municipal Commissioner for the years 1886-87.

THE year under review was the first of the triennial election of members of the Municipal Corporation and Town Council from 1st April 1886 to 31st March 1889. The first quarterly meeting of the new Corporation was held on the 5th of April 1886, when Deputy Surgeon-General Henry Cook, M.D., F.R.C.P., was elected Chairman. At the same meeting eight members of the Town Council were elected under Section 20 of the Municipal Act. On the 19th of the same month Government appointed the four remaining members, with Mr. Dosabhai Framji, C.S.I., a member elected by the Corporation, as Chairman. Owing to his departure for Europe, Dr. Cook resigned the office of Chairman of the Corporation on the 28th of May 1886, and Captain (now Sir) Henry Morland was elected to succeed him. Thirty-five meetings of the Corporation were held during the year. The Town Council held 52 meetings. The Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Ollivant, was absent on privilege leave for three months from 21st October 1886, and Mr. F. L. Charles, C. S., acted for him.

This year, again, the Town Council have the pleasure to congratulate the Corporation on the flourishing state of their finances. The estimated opening balance in the Budget of the year under report (1886-87) was Rs. 1,80,000. The actual balance, however, was Rs. 15,62,410-13-10, or more by Rs. 13,82,410-13-10. Of this large surplus, Rs. 2,73,099 had been anticipated and appropriated in the budget for the same year, leaving a balance of Rs. 11,09,311-13-10. Of this sum, Rs. 9,84,524-6-11 were lapsed grants of the previous year (1885-86). Deducting the latter amount from the former the net surplus in excess of the estimate was Rs. 1,24,787-6-11. To this may be added Rs. 2,20,170-5-7 included in the amount of lapsed grants, which had been decided to be adjusted against the 7 lacs Sanitary Loan. Thus, the actual balance available for the expenditure for the year 1886-87 in excess of the estimate was Rs. 3,44,957-12-6.

The total Budget Estimate of income for the year under review (1886-87) was Rs. 43,22,959, whereas the actual revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 49,01,814-11-10, showing an increase over estimate of Rs. 5,78,864-11-10, and of Rs. 4,27,841-11-6 over the actuals of the previous year (1885-86), and of Rs. 6,87,945-14-3 more than the actuals of the year 1884-85. It is necessary to point out here that the aforesaid item of Rs. 49,01,814-11-10 includes nominal profit on stores and departmental water charges. For the purposes of account, as well as by way of check against wasteful expenditure of water, it has been deemed advisable to introduce, for the first time this year, the system of charging for water used by the various Municipal Departments. A corresponding item is, of course, shown on the expenditure side.

The sources of income from which the increase in revenue has been chiefly derived are shown in Statement A, Revenue, given at page 4 of the Municipal Commissioner's Report. It gives, at a glance, the increase or decrease under each head of actuals for 1886-87, as compared with the actuals for 1885-86 and the estimates for the past year. The chief increases have been in the Consolidated rate, Tobacco Duty Licenses, Town Duties, Water-rate and Miscellaneous Fees. The large increase under Town Duties of Rs. 3,32,859-7-0, is mainly due to the increased rates on grain, ghee and sugar, and the new duty on petroleum which came into operation during the latter half of the year under report.

The expenditure originally sanctioned for the year in the Budget was Rs. 44,05,750. Rs. 7,64,354-1-4 were lapsed grants renewed after the adjustment of Rs. 2,20,170-5-7; and Rs. 3,25,505-9-9 were additional sanctions out of cash balances. The total sanctioned expenditure, therefore, was Rs. 54,95,609-11-1, but of that sum the amount spent was Rs. 41,76,362-0-7. Thus, there was an unexpended balance of Rs. 13,19,247-10-6. Statement B. Expenditure, given at page 5 of the Municipal Commissioner's Report, shows the actuals under each head for 1886-87 as compared with the actuals for 1885-86 and the estimates for that year. The reasons for the increases and decreases on the expenditure over estimates are fully explained in detail by the Controller in his report at pages 60 to 66.

The grants which lapsed at the close of the year, owing to incomplete works or undischarged liabilities, amounted to Rs. 11,79,379-5-2.

Including surplus revenue and deducting these lapsed grants renewable in 1887-88, and making allowance for the various adjustments, advances recoverable, &c., the closing balance for the year, and therefore the opening balance for 1887-88 was better than the estimate by Rs. 6,68,558-9-6.

Of this, Rs. 3,44,957-12-6 was, as above explained, the excess of available opening balance for 1886-87 over the estimate. So that the gain proper to the year was Rs. 3,23,600-13-0 exclusive of sums belonging to 1886-87, but remaining uncollected at the close of the year.

The Council regret to observe that the valuation of the permanent assets of the City has not yet been completed; but, as far as at present ascertained, the assets at the close of the year under report were as follows:—

Assets.—Municipal property: (1) Land, Buildings, and Vehar, Tulsi, Bhandarwada and Tansa Water Works, Rs. 1,87,02,817; (2) Roads, Bridges, and other improvement works, Rs. 49,85,144; Stock, 15,14,683; Investments, Loan Funds and Building Fund, Rs. 61,26,947, Advances, departmental and to contractors, Rs. 3,63,885; total assets, Rs. 3,16,93,476, exclusive of outstanding revenue. It will be noted at page 78 of the Controller's Report that the value of the Vehar Lake as also the debt due to Government, have been booked for the first time. The proportionate amounts of the Government Consolidated Loan, Drainage Loan of 1878, and the Sanitary Works Loan which were required for the construction, &c., of different water works have also been shown for the first time in this account, as Government wished that all liabilities and charges in connection with the water works of the city should be separately shown in the Water Works Account.

Regarding the long pending difference between the Corporation and the Government as to the final settlement of the terms of the repayment of the Vehar Water Works debt, and the memorial from the Corporation to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India in Council, dated 26th March 1886, praying that the account should be settled at "simple interest," it may be stated here that a letter was received by the Chairman, from the Bombay Government, under date of 6th April 1887, enclosing copy of despatch from the Secretary of State, to H.E. the Governor-General, stating that the Secretary of State is unable to accept the arguments advanced by the Corporation, and that he concurs with the Governments of India and Bombay in the opinion that the existing arrangements are strictly in accordance with the law and with considerations of equity. On the 9th May last, the Corporation passed a resolution to the effect that the opinion of three leading counsel be requested as to the relation of the Corporation in regard to the Vehar Water Works contract with Government.

Against the abovementioned assets there were the following liabilities:—Various Loans, Rs. 1,84,72,627; Deposits from Contractors and others, Rs. 7,55,360; Adjustment items (reserved for Loan Works Establishment), Rs. 30,394: total liabilities, Rs. 1,92,58,381.

Thus the value of assets over the liabilities is Rs. 1,24,35,095.

The Town Council desire to notice and invite the attention of the Municipal Commissioner to the unusually large sum of Rs. 2,17,535-0-5 on account of outstandings by private and departmental works executed by the Engineer's Department and the Municipal Workshops. The amount shows but a very small reduction from the outstandings of Rs. 2,30,632-1-6 which stood on the 31st March 1886. The Council consider that such large outstandings on account of departmental work should not be permitted to remain unadjusted for successive years. In the workshops, for instance, the Council find that such outstandings have remained unadjusted since 1881. The Municipal Commissioner has therefore been requested to be good enough to obtain an explanation from the Executive Engineer on the subject for the information of the Town Council.

The Town Council notice that during the year under report there has been a further loss of Rs. 11,981-1-10 on the working of the Workshops Iron Foundry, the total net loss on the past six years' work of the Iron Foundry has amounted to upwards of Rs. 30,000. Such heavy losses appear to have been met by profit on other branches of the Workshops derived mainly by charging about 40 per cent. more than actuals for works executed for the various departments of the Municipality. It appears that the contractors as well as the heads of Departments on whose accounts the castings are executed in the shops invariably complain that the rates charged by the Superintendent are exhorbitant. The Council do not see the utility of maintaining the Workshop Iron Foundry at heavy annual losses in spite of the artificial propping given to it, and would recommend that the foundry work be discontinued forthwith.* The Corporation will perceive at a glance, in para. 15 of the report, the various liabilities of the Corporation in respect of the several loans raised from the public and borrowed from Government. The total amount of liability at the close of the year, exclusive of future annual interest, was Rs. 1,67,34,637-1-5.

In his report for 1885-86, Mr. Ollivant pointedly drew the attention of the Town Council and Corporation to the desirability of a modification of our financial system by a more careful distinction than has hitherto been made between expenditure out of Revenue and of Capital, both with a view of accelerating the progress and completion of large works of permanent benefit to the city and of preventing an unfair share of the burden on their account falling on the present generation of tax-payers. This subject received the careful consideration of the Town Council and Corporation. The Corporation appointed a Committee of their members, which made a valuable report, distinguishing between works, the initial cost of which should be charged to loans, and works properly debitable to current Revenue. This report has been forwarded to the Town Council for guidance. As the Council will act upon it during the current year, its operation will be more correctly described in the report for the next year, *i.e.*, 1887-88.

The Assessment and Collection Department of the Municipality may now be said to be placed on a thoroughly sound basis. The reforms commenced by Mr. Grant, and so successfully carried out by the unremitting attention which Mr. Ollivant gave to the task of the revision and re-organization of the Department, has resulted in securing a large increase to the Municipal revenue.

The number of properties on the Assessment Books at the close of the year under report was 48,470 against 47,802 for the previous year (1885-86). The gross recorded closing valuation of these properties for the year was Rs. 2,16,27,230 against Rs. 2,00,25,223 of the preceding year, showing an enhancement of Rs. 16,02,007. Of this, the valuation of property chargeable with consolidated rate is Rs. 1,86,59,008; while that of buildings occupied for public worship or charitable purposes and buildings and lands owned by Government and the Corporation, which are exempt from the rate under Section 77 of the Act, is Rs. 29,50,813, which would otherwise have yielded Rs. 2,32,376-8-11 as consolidated rate. Though the Government property is exempt from that rate the Corporation are aware that we receive from Government an annual sum of Rs. 50,000 in lieu of the consolidated rate.

The increase in valuation has, of course, resulted in a corresponding increase in the demand on account of property rates. In the year 1885-86 the consolidated rate was 8 per cent., whereas in the year under report (1886-87) the rate was enhanced by ½ per cent. along with the enhanced Town Duties to meet the interest on the Tansa Loan of 123 lacs under arrangements sanctioned by the Corporation's Resolution No. 1523, dated 10th December 1885. The total yield of the consolidated rate, including compounded payments by Government and the Port Trustees in the previous year, was Rs. 13,07,155-1-11, whereas in the year under report the amount was Rs. 14,70,249-9-9 which includes the item of Rs. 1,21,735-10-10 due to the extra ½ per cent. The ordinary increase is Rs. 41,358-13-0, which is due to the following four causes:—1, Rise in rents and correction of under-assessments, Rs. 4,87,791; 2, Erection of new buildings, Rs. 2,53,088; 3, Enlargements, Rs. 1,64,041; 4, Adjustment of the difference between the Municipal Commissioner's valuation of Port Trust Properties and that finally adopted by Government, Rs. 6,97,087.

While the gross increase in the valuation is Rs. 1,602,007, it is necessary to explain why the consolidated rate has not produced the full amount at 8½ per cent. At page 12 of the Commissioner's Report the totals of the items 1, 2 and 3 are Rs. 904,920 gross, or Rs. 814,428 net; the consolidated rate on this, at 8½ per cent., is Rs. 71,262. The difference (Rs. 29,904) between this sum and the ordinary increase is made up chiefly by the consolidated rate not being charged on properties exempted under Section 77 of the Act. There is also a small loss, say of about Rs. 1,000, to the consolidated rate on properties which are not exempted from the rate on account of their gross valuation being less than Rs. 6 per annum. The total demand for the year 1886-87, including outstanding balance and amounts paid by Government and the Port Trust on account of property rates, was as follows:—Consolidated rate, Rs. 15,73,633-10-6; Water rate, Rs. 8,26,629-5-4; and Halalcore rate, Rs. 3,40,141-4-10. Of this, the amount collected in the year 1886-87 on account of former years was Rs. 1,20,037-1-11, *viz.*, Rs. 75,549-9-4 on account of the consolidated rate, Rs. 35,917-6-10 on account of the water rate, and Rs. 8,570-1-9 on account of the Halalcore rate. The collections proper for the year were Rs. 24,82,398-8-4, of which Rs. 14,34,448-11-7 were on account of the consolidated rate, Rs. 7,36,456-4-4 on account of the water rate, and Rs. 3,11,993-8-5 on account of the Halalcore rate. It will be noted with satisfaction that the amount of outstanding bills for the year 1886-87 remaining to be collected is only Rs. 81,624-12-0, *viz.*, Rs. 33,760-2-6 on account of the consolidated rate, Rs. 33,878-0-5 on account of water rate, and Rs. 13,986-9-1 on account of the Halalcore rate. To this should be added the outstandings on account of previous years of Rs. 22,087-3-2, which makes the total outstanding Rs. 1,03,711-15-2.

It is satisfactory to note that it was in the year under report that the protracted correspondence regarding the G. I. P. Railway assessments came to a close, the Company having agreed to pay for ten years from 1st April 1884 the sum of Rs. 32,500 per annum, as the equivalent of an eight per cent. consolidated rate on all buildings completed on the date of the original valuation, and on all their lands, including land under rails. The arrears for past years, which had been paid as deposits, have been adjusted. With regard to public works, the most important was the Tansa Water Supply scheme, and in both the duct line and the masonary work of the dam the work executed was less than had been expected, but there were special reasons to account for this, and it is hoped that in the present year the results will be much greater. The supply of pipes and sluices has been satisfactory, as has also been the acquisition of land required for the lake and duct. At Tulsi the catch-water channels recently constructed proved of great use, and surveys will be made to see if further works of this description would be of advantage. It will be some years yet before the supply from Tansa will be available, and the demands for water are increasing very rapidly (in the year under report to the extent of over 2 lakhs of gallons daily), so that bearing in mind how very serious would be the results of a really short rain-fall (from which Bombay has happily been free for many years past, but which is now fully due, judging from the length of the present interval as compared with those preceding it), it is of the greatest importance to make the very most of the existing supply. In this direction the steps which are being taken to detect and prevent waste of water from faulty mains, service pipes and fittings are of great value, it being calculated that they will result in the saving of no less than one-sixth of the total present supply.

The new 24" main has considerably relieved the inhabitants of the northern portions of the island.

The construction of the filter beds at Vehar was also completed during the year.

The roofing of the Malabar Hill Reservoir was practically completed, though the storage basin was not ready to receive water till after the end of the year.

The results of the storm water drainage works, including the Reservoir on the Flats, have been most satisfactory in freeing the portions of the city affected by the works from flooding. The expenditure necessary for the completion of the sewerage system of the districts bordering on the Queen's Road having, since the close of the year, been sanctioned, sewage will, after the completion of necessary works, not again be discharged into Back Bay at any season of the year. The work for house connections, *i.e.*, for sullage and ablution water, at Kamathipura, was finished departmentally. The total sum sanctioned up to the close of the year on sewerage works (not including storm water drains) since 1878, was about 33 lakhs, of which work costing about 23 lakhs was completed. The rapid extension of building operations may be inferred from the number sanctioned in 1883-84 having been 607 and in 1886-87 983, or an increase in three years of almost 62 per cent. The Acting Municipal Commissioner describes several important street and road improvements which were carried out during the year; and strongly urges the early carrying out of others.

He brings prominently to notice the very serious encroachments on the sides of roads and foot-paths which is everywhere going on from shopkeepers and house occupiers being allowed to project stalls, &c., over the road way, explaining that the provisions of the present act are hardly sufficient to enable effective action to be taken to prevent such encroachments, and expressing the opinion that the only remedy which would effectually cope with the difficulty would be the investment of the executive with summary powers of removal. It is, as the Acting Municipal Commissioner remarks, of little use continuing to take up land for widening the streets at very high rates so long as such projections cannot be prevented, and it seems clear that decided and early action in the direction indicated by the Commissionor, is very necessary.

The Health Officer's report is fraught with much interest to those who make a study of vital statistics, and specially interesting to the inhabitants of this great city; and the work done during the year 1886-87, reflects credit on Dr. Weir and those associated with him in the sanitary executive. A prominent feature in the public health of the past year is the smallness of the death-rate, it being about the lowest ever registered. Another gratifying feature is the comparative freedom enjoyed throughout the year, from those grave maladies Cholera and Small-pox, only 19 deaths from each being recorded. This contrasts strongly with the mortality from these affections in some previous years, for instance, in 1851, 5,486 deaths occurred from Cholera alone, and in 1864 the number of deaths from this disease was 4,847. The death-rate being so low as 22·2 to the thousand of population, would seem to indicate that the measures from time to time adopted for the improvement of the health of Bombay, have not been fruitless. The report is clear, concise and suggestive as to the question of density of population. There are a few exceptions, but generally speaking, the ratio of mortality corresponds with the thickness of the population and *vice versa*. Bearing this in mind, the Corporation have just appointed a strong and representative Committee to inquire into and report on the question of overcrowding in this city. The state of the 2nd Nagpada district, with its inhabitants crammed to the extent of 67 in each house, and a concurrent death-rate of 38 to the thousand, is a matter of grave concern to this Municipality, and calls for immediate attention. As noted by the Acting Municipal Commissioner, the absence of proper drainage in this district, together with the overcrowding of 469 persons to the acre, must be held accountable for the high mortality. That the number of births should fall below the deaths in a city, the population of which is undoubtedly expanding, is inconceivable; and a cause for the discrepancy must be sought for, as suggested by Mr. Charles, in imperfect registration. The fact is, no doubt, significant that among the Mahomedan community, with its secluded domestic life, the greatest discrepancy between births and deaths is shown. So long, however, as we have something like certainty in the accuracy of the death-rate, we must be for the present content, as it would be unadvisable to strictly enforce anything that is liable to encroach on domestic privacy. It is but fair to add that even among Europeans the birth-rate falls below the death rate, and this must be accounted for by circumstances altogether apart from defective registration. The remarks of Mr. Charles as touching the advantages of good, wide thoroughfares in regard to public health, are worthy of support for there can be no doubt that these would be a means direct and indirect of improving the sanitary condition of the city. So also with regard to his observations as to the necessity for the Municipality to have power to compel owners of property to leave proper spaces for streets with reference to means of drainage.

With regard to the portion of the report dealing with vaccination, it would seem very desirable that some line of action in the direction indicated by Mr. Ollivant, in para. 51 of his report for 1885-86, should be adopted as early as possible, for the fact that close upon 2,000 more children under one year of age were *vaccinated* than were *born* in that same period, is anomalous.

The expenditure of the Health Department amounted to Rs. 9,14,556-9-6, and the income to Rs. 4,39,993-12-9. Deducting the latter sum from the former, the actual cost to the Municipality of this Department, is found to be Rs. 4,74,562-12-9. The expenditure of the previous year was thus exceeded by Rs. 3,937-3-6. Mr. Charles gives due credit to Dr. Weir and those associated with him in the Health Department for the enormous amount of work done by them during the year under report. Mr. Charles has good reason for his demand for decisive measures in regard to the disposal of rubbish, the available land on the Flats being nearly filled up. It now becomes a question whether we shall continue the same system of depositing rubbish at greater distance involving greater expense, or relinquish it altogether in favor of incineration. From experiments already made, it would appear improbable that incinerations, as at present understood, will dispose of damp refuse with the requisite despatch, at a reasonable outlay; and, in short, we have to face enhanced expenditure in any case—either in the event of incineration proving ultimately successful or having to adopt the alternative plan of continuing to deposit rubbish at a distance. And it is satisfactory to know that the estimated increase of expenditure thus entailed, will be almost met by the falling due of the house rate and market loans of 17 lakhs, the difference between the interest payable on this sum and the amount of interest realized on the Sinking fund of the loans, as also the exchange for remittance, aggregating about Rs. 35,0 0. per annum. The revenue from markets shows an increase of Rs. 6,520-1-8 owing to enhanced stall rental. Mr. Charles corrects a common misapprehension as to the cost of markets to the Municipality, showing that, as a matter of fact, markets give a return of not less than 4½ per cent. on the capital expended on them and that next year, when the loan will have been paid off, and there will be no interest to be charged, it should be 10½ per cent. The necessity which is now becoming somewhat urgent for additional markets, has received due attention from Mr. Charles; and as regards Colaba, the difficulty of finding a suitable site alone prevents the completion of the project for providing a market in that locality. The activity of the market staff is well indicated by the fact that no less than 27 tons of food (chiefly beef) was destroyed during the year as unfit for consumption. So much has been said and written about the enthusiasm and success in this City of the Jubilee demonstrations on the 16th of February 1887, that it is needless to remark thereon at any length here beyond alluding to the Jubilee as the auspicious occurrence fell within the year under Report. As a Jubilee contribution the Corporation sanctioned a sum of Rs. 80,000 in aid of the technical institute proposed to be established by Government, and which, in commemoration of her Majesty's Jubilee, is named "The Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute." Mr. Walton's report of the work done by the Municipality on the occasion of the celebration of the Jubilee is interesting and will repay perusal.

Under the head of Education it will be seen that the Municipal contribution towards the support of the Primary Schools in Bombay is Rs. 22,500. The number of such schools is 58; 32 Marathi and 26 Gujarati. The number of scholars attending these schools is 6,120.

The Corporation will no doubt concur with the Council in the opinion that the best thanks of the Municipality are due to the Auditors for the admirable and satisfactory manner in which they continued to discharge the arduous and responsible duties of the daily audit of the accounts. Their report which, as usual, contains a vast amount of useful information, will be found of considerable value.

After considering the above, paragraph by paragraph, it was adopted on the motion of the Chairman with a few slight alterations. The Council then adjourned.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Shannon, Captain J. S. Murray, will sail to-day for London with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Mr R J H Arbuthnot
Mrs Newett
Mr A Fullerton
Mr and Mrs Bomford
Mrs G Bass
Col Grove
Mr E S George
Mr S G Hill
Miss E Bell
Mr Stewart
Mr Donovan
Mr Cottlin
Miss Heudyside
Miss Meredeth
Mrs Loftee
Mr and Mrs Drake
Mrs Shepherd & 3 children
Major Corbett
Mr F Sommerbell
Mr Sommerbell

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr Brett.
Miss Toone
Miss Rooke

FOR SUEZ.—Rev A C Maitland

FOR VENICE.—Miss Schwarz.

The following passages have been engaged:—

The s. s. Cathay, Captain M. de Horne, sailing on 28th October:—

FOR BRINDISI.—Lieut-Col E A Bruce and Major Mosley Mayne.

FOR LONDON.—Miss Warburton, Miss Crittall and child Mr Rogers, Mr and Mrs Thomas and child.

The s.s. Bokhara, Capt. C. R. Edwards, sailing on 4th Nov.:—

FOR LONDON.—Col and Mrs Williamson and 2 children, Capt Mrs Bird and 3 children.

FOR BRINDISI.—Major A G Hegbie, Master Gough.

The s. s. Victoria, Captain G. F. Cates, sailing on 11th November:—

FOR LONDON.—Mr G E Gurles, Miss Faller, Mrs J F Finlay, Mr A Smith, Hon J B Peile, Mrs Lance, Mrs Walter Lawrence, Major W C Madden, Mr G Hart, Miss Hart, Mr Furneaux, Mrs Ashburt and Miss Greenfield.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr H Mande.

FOR VENICE.—Mr J C Vertenues.

The s. s. Surat, Captain J. L. Parfitt, sailing on 25th November:—

FOR VENICE.—Sir and Lady A Lyall.

The s.s. Verona, Capt. Speck, sailing on 2nd Dec.:—

FOR LONDON.—Mrs French.

FOR BRINDISI.—Col Bendon and child.

The s. s. Coromandel, sailing on the 9th Dec.:—

FOR MARSEILLES.—Mr T Norman.

FOR LONDON.—Mr and Mrs E E Shelbourne.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

Bombay Government Gazette, Oct 20.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer having completed twenty years' service, six of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Major from the date specified, subject to H M's approval:—Staff Corps—Capt H C Hogg, 12th Oct 1887.

The following direct appointment is made:—5th Regt Bo Cavy—Sardar Bahadur to be Jamadar on probation.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased, with the sanction of the Govt of India, to extend, as a special case, the tenure of appointment of Major J T Watling as Depy Qr Mr Genl, Bombay Army, for a period of six months from the 1st Nov 1887.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 9th Oct 1887:—12th Regt Bo Infy—Jamadar Hushyar Singh to be Subhedar vice Ramchandar Kadam, pensioned, and Atmaji Dasray to be Jamadar vice Hushyar Singh, promoted.

Lieut J J O'Brien Sexton, 2nd Battn Rl Dublin Fusiliers, is appointed a Probationer for the Bo S C, with effect from 12th Oct 1887.

The undermentioned Assist Apothy is permitted to resign the service at his own request:—V B Nazareth, M D.

The leave out of India granted to Lieut P H Sauter, S C, in G O No 2 of 1887, and extended by G O No. 353 of 1887, is further extended by one day.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Saheb Lallubhai Pranvalavdass Parikh, British Girassia Agent at Baroda, has been allowed an extension for seven days of the privilege leave for one month granted to him in this Department Notification No 5668 A of 5th ultimo.

Lieut Col E V Stace is appointed to act as First Assist to the Pol Resident at Aden during the absence of Lieut-Col F M Hunter, CB, CSI, or till further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Col W H Wilson, Actg Dist Supt of Police, Poona, is allowed privilege leave for one month and nine days from such date between the 20th and 25th inst, as he may avail himself of it.

Mr E C Cox is appointed to act as Dist Supt of Police, Poona, in addition to his other duties, from the date of Col W H Wilson's departure on privilege leave till the return to duty of Lieut-Col S. Babington, or till further orders.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr H J Parsons, Barrister-at-Law, on being relieved by Mr G M Macpherson, to do duty as Judge and Sessions Judge of Ratnagiri; and Mr S B Thakur to revert to his substantive appointment of Assist Judge, F P, Broach.

The Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr W L Souter on being relieved of the office of Act Dist Supt of Police, Ratnagiri, to act as Assist Dist Supt of Police, Khandesh; and Mr E F Green to act as Assist Dist Supt of Police, Hyderabad.

The Rt Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to place Mr H Woodward, Magiste of the first class in the district of Belgaum, in charge of the subdivision of that district comprising the talukas of Parasgad, Sampgaon, and Khanapur.

The Rt Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to place Mr A D Younghusband, Magiste of the first class in the district of Satara, in charge of the subdivision of that district comprising the talukas of Satara, Wai, Javli, and Koregaon.

The Rt Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to place Rao Bahadur Ramchandra Bapuji, Magiste of the first class in the district of Dharwar, in charge of the subdivision of that district comprising the municipal district of Dharwar, and to invest him, within the said sub-division, with power to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the second and third classes.

Mr W D Sheppard, C S, Assist Collr, in the district of Belgaum, is appointed to be a Magiste of the third class in that district under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

Mr E T Candy, Judge and Sessions Judge, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension for one week of the furlough granted to him in Govt Notification No. 1499, dated 9th March 1887. Mr Candy has also been permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence of Mr W Wordsworth, MA, CIE, or till further orders:—Mr T B Kirkham to act in the first grade of the Educational Dept; Mr H P Jacob to act in the second grade; and Mr J T Hathornthwaite, MA, to act as Principal, Elphinstone College.

Messrs R Royal and Martin Asocr, respectively delivered over and received charge of the duties of the Supt, College of Science Workshops, Poona, on the 6th inst.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr H F Silcock, C S, to do duty as Assist Collr, Poona; Mr H W J Bagnell, C S, on the return to duty of Mr. H F Silcock, C S, to do duty as Assist Collr, Kolaba; Mr R P Barrow, C S, to be an Assist Collr in Sind; and Mr Sorabji Padamji Pestanji, C S, to do duty as Assist Collr, Dharwar.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Miss E Littlewood to be Second Physician, Pestanjee Hormasji Kama Hospital for Women and Children, Bombay, from the date of Miss Charlotte Ellaby, MD, resigning her appointment.

MISCELLANEOUS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Mr M C Gibb delivered over and Mr G B Reid received charge of the office of the Collr and Dist Magiste, Ahmedabad, on the 14th inst.

Messrs E C Morrison and R A L Moore, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Assist Collr, Eastern Divn, Khandesh, on the 26th ult.

Rao Bahadur Hanmant Ramchandra Shirahatti, Dist Depy Collr, and Mr C G Dodgson, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Forest Settlement Office, Khandesh, on the 30th ult.

Messrs E C Morrieson, First Assist Collr, and Shitaram Damodar, Dist Depy Collr, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Assist Collr, Western Divn, Khandesh, on the 1st inst.

Messrs J McL Campbell and R E Candy, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Collr of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium on the 10th inst.

The undermentioned employes of the Surat Abkari Establishment successfully passed the Departmental Examination held on the 14th ultimo. The names are arranged in the order of merit:—(1) Mr I R Walker, (2) Mr Narayenrao Vithal, (3) Mr Shivalal Ambaram, (4) Mr Mahomed Akram Mahomed Nasrulla, (5) Mr Shaik Hussen Abdulla, (6) Mr W Baymond, and (7) Mr Naranji Jivanji.

The privilege leave granted to Gurdinomal Khiamal third grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Shikarpur Zilla, in Notification No 187, dated 17th Aug last, is extended to 23rd Sept 1887, inclusive.

The privilege leave granted to Mohomed Usman Lal Bux, third grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Hyderabad Zilla, in Notification No 191, dated 31st Aug last, is extended to 9th Sept 1887, inclusive.

Mr Kisonsing Dowlatsing, second Class Inspr of Sanitation and Vaccination, Nasik Zilla, is transferred to Khandesh Zilla, with effect from 16th Aug last vice Mr Balkrishna Gopal, third class Inspr of Sanitation and Vaccination, transferred to Nasik Zilla, with effect from 21st Aug last.

Mr Balwant Ganesh, third class Inspr of Sanitation and Vaccination, Nasik Zilla, is transferred to Khandesh Zilla, Eastern Divn, with effect from 6th Oct 1887, vice Mr Naro Janardan.

Mr Vishnu Gopal Fansalkar, Head Clerk in the office of the Supt of Vaccination, Western Gujarat Circle, is appointed third class Assist Supt of Vaccination, Kathiawar, with effect from 28th Sept 1887, vice Mr Balcrishna Ramchandra, dismissed the service.

Narayan Balcrishna, Candidate Vaccinator, Sholapur Zilla, was appointed sub pro tem third grade Local Fund Vaccinator from 23rd July to 15th Sept 1887, inclusive vice Govind Gundo, deceased.

The following transfers are ordered:—

Sub-Assist Apothy.—L C Quadros, from Genl Duty, Poona Divn, to Genl Duty, Sind Dist.

Hospital Assistants.—Narayan Manay. (1st grade), from Station Hospital, Mhow, to Genl Duty, Quetta Dist; Ananta Malhar, (1st class), from Genl Duty, Poona Divn, to No. 2 Mountain Battery, Poona; Balkrishna Hari, (1st class) from 3rd N I Poona, to 4th Cavalry, Sirur: Bhow Vittoji, (3rd grade), from 22nd N I, to Sappers and Miners, Kirkee; Popamiya Hadik, (3rd grade), from Lock Hospital, Karachi, to Genl Duty, Quetta Dist; Shaik Ali Shabash, (3 grade), from Genl Duty, Poona Divn, to 22nd N I Satara: Shaik Mahomed Azis, from sick leave, to Genl Duty, Presidency Circle; and Lingu Rajana, from Genl Duty, Poona Divn, to Lock Hospital, Kirkee.

The undermentioned Medical Subordinates, transferred on temporary duty to the Mhow Divn, will rejoin their respective permanent appointments as stated opposite their names:—Apothy J McIntyre, Genl Duty, Presidency Circle; Assist Apothy C Hudson, Station Hospital, Deviali; and Sub-Assist Apothy A B Cazalet, Station Hospital, Deviali.

The undermentioned Subordinates are granted leave:—Assist Apothy A J B Vaz thirty days privilege leave from 12th Oct 1887; first grade Hospital Assist Daryan Sing, ninety days on medical certificate from 16th Sept 1887; third grade Hospital Assist Gopal Powar, sixty days on full pay from 1st Oct 1887; and third grade Hospital Assist Gopinath Yeshwant, six months on medical certificate from date of departure.

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* The Council are glad to learn from the Acting Municipal Commissioner that he has already anticipated their view in the matter by closing the foundry.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted unde the scale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Vacant Piece of Land, at Malabar Hill, facing the sea, TO-MORROW, at 4-30 p.m. See BENNETT & Co.'s advertisement.

CHEAP! CHEAP! CHEAP! Platedware, Cutlery, Crockery, Glassware, Toilet Sets, Tin Trunks, Tin Trays, Cash Boxes, Toys, Dolls and Fancy Goods.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, Victoria Cross Road, close to Tram and Railway, for Married Couple or two Bachelors. No other Boarders or Children. Terms Rs. 90 per month. Apply "M," care of WM. WATSON and Co., 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

WANTED, for a Mofussil Mill, two intelligent Hindoos as a STOREKEEPER and an ACCOUNTANT. Apply, with copies of certificates and stating terms, to "S. P. L.," care of this paper.

WANTED, immediately, for an Out-station, a thoroughly able CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, who is also well up in accounts; good handwriting indispensable. Apply to "S. P. L.," care of this paper, with copies of testimonials and stating terms, free of board and lodging. Parsee preferred.

TO CAPITALISTS.—Special and favourable terms will be granted to Capitalists taking up Waste and Jungle tracts of land in the Valleys of the Kaveri, Amra all, Kim and Tokri Rivers in the Rajpipla State. E. V. STACE, Lieut.-Colonel, Administering Rajpipla State. Nandode, 18th Oct. 1887.

NOW READY, *First Volume, Price Rs.* 6 Postage 4 annas. ATKINSON'S COMMENTARIES on the LAWS OF BRITISH INDIA, as administered in the Bombay Presidency: in *four* volumes, by George Atkinson, Serjeant-at-Law. Edited by Rastamji Merwanji Patell, LL.B., Pleader. The CAXTON PRINTING WORKS Bombay.

WANTED, a RELIABLE COMPOUNDER. Apply personally, TREACHER and Co., Ld., Bycu

SMYRNA FIGS, 8 annas per Box, weighing 1 lb. 6 oz. P. CASSANELLO and Co., 40, Medows Street.

SPONGES.—HONEYCOMB (Hand and Bath), and Turkish finest quality and cheap. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, FOR CASH OR EASY TERMS 5, CHURCH GATE STREET.

THE "GLENDALE" HOTEL, Khandalla, RE-OPENED on the 5th October. Terms on application to the Manager, Glendale Hotel.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! Perfect Fit GUARANTEED. Coat and Trousers, from Rs. 15. JOHN MAHOMED and Co. 15, Meadow Street.

DIAMOND BROOCHES, Bracelets, Necklets, Lockets, Studs, Pins, &c., &c., at S. and J. KHAN, 6 Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, 7, Church Gate Street.—Breakfasts, Tiffins, Dinners, Ices, Tea and Coffee, Wines and Spirits.

FLOUR MILLS, Gram Crushers, Coffee Mills, &c. of various sizes and capacity. Send for Catalogues and Price-lists.—GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Some great Reductions made for Cash.—The CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Boot and Shoe Merchants, Church Gate Street.

WANTED. —An Experienced L.C.E wishes to join a Firm of Civil Engineers, or another L.C.E. wanted as a Partner. Apply "H.," care of this Office.

N. PETERSON and Co., Manufacturers of Gem-de-Javas and other Specialities of Indian Cigars. Samples and lists on application.—TRICHINOPOLY.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-Row.

£6,500,000 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year. £549,974-10-10 Stg.

C. JOST & Co., GUNSMITHS.—Repair and Bronze Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, &c., under Guarantee. First Class Testimonials from Princes and the Army.

WANTED COMPOSITORS, for *Deccan Herald* Office Poona. Apply to "J.," care of Mr. DORABJEE HORMUSJEE CHENOY, opposite Victoria Gardens, Byculla.

MAHABLESHWER "FOUNTAIN HOTEL" re-opened on 10th October, also the Proprietor's new Shop in the Bazar; and several houses to let. Apply to C. COWASJEE SHAPURJEE.

JUST ARRIVED NEW PATENT ARISTONS, with Iron Axles and Brass Wheels, with 12 Tunes and packing case complete, Rs. 40.—L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

ELECTROPLATED WARES, a choice and varied Collection from one of the best manufacturers. Presentation Cups, Ice Jugs, Butter Pots, Cruet Stands, Flower Baskets, &c., &c.—MORENAS & Co.

JEWELLERY CASKET, containing Soap, Brush, Saw-dust and Chamois Skin, for cleaning Jewellery of every description, in a strong neat Morocco covered Box, Rs. 6.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOON.—FRANCIA AND FUCILE. Court and Historical Hair-Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wig-makers, Rampart Row, below Bombay Club, Fort.

WESTERN INDIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Open to All India; Meetings allowed between 15th Sept. and 31st Dec. 1887. For Prospectus apply to D. PUDUMJEE, Esq., Honorary Secretary, Poona.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS.—Native Designs—Medals:—Paris 1878, Amsterdam 1883, Calcutta 1884, Antwerp 1885, London 1886.—Address: The CLERK, Wonderland Art Pottery Works, Esplanade, Bombay.

GLADSTONE BAGS, a very large stock very best finish, lined Canvas, Leather Pockets and Nickel Mountings, also Fitted Bags and Dressing Bags in sea Brown, Black Morocco, sizes from 20in. to 28in.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

J. BROTHERS & Co.'s own preparation, SYRUP of HYPOPHOSPHITE of LIME, prevents Cough and checks Consumptive Symptoms, recommended by Dr. A. V. Velkar. Price 1 annas, to be had at both their Shops, Kalbadavi an Market.

THE RIVERSIDE, LEADER TIME-PIECES, at Rs. 3-4, and Time Alarums at Rs. 4-4, are articles of Household utility and the Best of any such articles. Will go 5 years before cleaning.—G. A. CHARPIE and Co., Bombay and Calcutta.

FOR SALE, Two new English highly finished Circular-fronted BROUGHAM and a stylish easy going DOG CART, also some second hand English-built BAROUCHES. The latter available for hire if required, with pair of well-trained horses. Apply to LUDHA EBRAIM & Co., Bellasis Road.

FOR SALE, a number of Howard and Bullough's THROSTLE FRAMES, 240 Spindles each, 2¼ inch left also some stock in Reels. Apply at the Office of the Anglo-Indian Spinning Co., 29, Rampart Row, or at their Mill, Chinchpoogly, where the Throstles can be seen at work.

WANTED, NATIVE SUB-AGENTS and CLERKS to work in Up-country Cotton Agencies. Sub-Agents must possess experience in Cotton Business and Clerks must have a fair knowledge of English and Accounts. Salary for Sub-agents Rs. 25 or more if found deserving, and for Clerks from Rs. 10 to 20. Apply with copies of testimonials to Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co., Fort.

PEARSE'S Machine-made BREAD, 12 Loaves per Rupee, delivered by Carts to all parts of the Island.—Church Gate Street.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT by SINA.—A paper on the introduction of representative institutions in India. 4 annas; postage 1 anna.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY, cheap edition for up-country readers, published twice a week, same size as the *Gazette Daily*. Subscription Rs. 12 per year; postage, Rs. 3.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.

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LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE Re. 1-8; postage, anna 1.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

A lot of valuable Law Books, the property of J. Warden, Esq.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong Bareilly cart, in very good order.
1 handsome strong grey Australian mare, very quiet and free from vice.
1 coventry tricycle in very good order.
1 English-built 4 seated open carriage in very good order.
1 English-built second-hand mail-phaeton, by Holmes.
1 English-built glass fronted miniature brougham in very good.
1 second hand Victoria.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parel Road, Parel, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, oleographs and pictures, Hink's patent table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the property of a gentleman. The property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at Camateepoora 5th lane.

On MONDAY, the 24th Oct., at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagees and on account and risk of the mortgagor Abdool Alli Dawoodjee Sheeral, under the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 1st September, 1886, and further charge, dated 4th March, 1887, the following landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuages, tenements, chawls, shops or dwelling houses now standing thereon, situate at Camateepoora 5th lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Fort, registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue under old No. 144, and new No. 1668, and new Survey No. 6 90, and assessed under Municipal Collector of Rates and Taxes No. 1501, containing by admeasurement 359 square yards, be the same more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by the property of Nursoo Dharmjee, on or towards the west by the property of Marwar-e Foolajee Jeewajee, on or towards the north by 5th Camateepoora lane, and on or towards the south by sweepers' passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned or to Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, Solicitors.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Narayen Dabolkar's Road, or at the end of the Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished plain household furniture, best electro-plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany full-size slate billiard table by "C. Lazarus & Co.," of Calcutta, six and eight lights hanging chandiliers, 1, 2, 3 and 6 lights hanging kerosine lamps, rich Brussels and velvet carpets, a handsome strong English-built C. spring four seated open carriage, &c., &c., of which full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS AT BREACH CANDY.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 7-30 a. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Breach Candy, a large collection of choice and rare plants, consisting of ferns of sorts, begonias, crotons, orchids, palm, roses, garden boarder, tiles, two lady's saddles, two children's saddles, gold fish and fowls, &c., &c., the property of G. A. BARNETT, Esq., C.I.E., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published, and the plants will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd November next at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Land's Ends, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and oakwood, specially designed, substantial made, artistic household furniture by "Wimbridge" and John Roberts, of the latest designs, best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and neat glassware, real Persian and Brussels carpets, old China and Japanese vases, real bronze, venetian, and bohemian glass table ornaments, one very handsome five lights hinks hanging kerosine lamp, a large size musical box playing 12 Hindoostani airs, a first-rate English clock striking hours and half hours, handsome large size wallbrackets with mirrors, fancy door curtains with rings and hooks, a handsome strong Madras built brougham in excellent order, a strong second hand glass fronted miniature brougham in good order, sets of harness, &c., the property of E. S. Gubbay Esqr. Catalogues will be published the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS AT MALABAR HILL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th November next, 730 a.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Malabar Hill, a collection of very rare and choice plants such as orchids, palms, bironias, crotons ferns, roses, &c., &c., the property of CHARLES DOUGLASS GLAS, Esq., proceeded to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, Oct. 21, 1887.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MR. N. LAZARUS, OCULIST OPTICIAN, has arrived in Bombay, and will stay in Bombay a few days before his departure for up-country Stations. Mr. Lazarus will be glad to see ladies or gentlemen requiring his professional assistance at the Victoria Hotel, Esplanade.

CROWN LINOLEUM TOILET and BATH MATS—A SMALL CONSIGNMENT just landed per s.s. VERONA. Orders Registered by

JOHN ROBERTS & Co.,
General House furnishers,
18, Marine Street.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Billous Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headache and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure, when all other drugs have failed.

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THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
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MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES.

ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY.

PARSEEISM AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY
A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
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Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT,

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 20.

OWING to the intervention of the Dewali holidays the actual business period under report is only three days. The transactions in Cotton have been considerable, and a fair extent of business would have been feasible in Wheat had stocks been available, but purchases of Imports have not been up to an average standard, and taken all round the Dewali operations have been comparatively insignificant. In Freights no improvement whatever can be quoted, on the contrary the shipper of cargo is in a position to dictate his own terms and 7s. 6d. for London, 11s. 3d. per ton for Continental ports are rates at which actual engagements have been practicable. Money continues easy, in fact, promises to be still easier than at present. Sterling Exchange is firmer at the moment, although by no means strong in regard to the future. Government Paper is steady; Shares would be firm if there was any market, but we are still closed for the Dewali.

MONEY.—The last Bank of Bombay return showed a decrease of 17¼ lakhs in the Cash Balance, but of this only 13 lakhs could be put down to trade requirements, and that in turn had to be credited with withdrawals of cash in anticipation of the holidays. The Bank minimum still remains at 3 per cent., and outside we should call rates of discount 1½ to 2 per cent.

EXCHANGE.—The holidays have necessarily meant a more limited business than usual. Last Thursday we had demand Bank Bills at 1s. 4 25-32d., 3 months' Credits at 1s. 5d., and no change took place before the departure of the Mail. On Saturday an advance of 1-32d. took place, and yesterday the rise was 1-16d., from which no alteration took place to-day, the following being closing rates:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 4¾d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 4 27-32d. to 1s. 4⅞d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 4 31-32d.	"
Do.	4 "	1s. 5 1-32d.	"
Do.	6 "	1s. 5⅛d.	"
Credits	3 "	1s. 5⅛d.	"
Do.	6 "	1s. 5 9-32d.	"
Documents	3 "	1s. 5⅛d. to 5-32d.	"
Do.	6 "	1s. 5 9-32d. to 5-16d.	"
Francs	3 "	1·81	"
Do.	6 "	1·82½	"

The recovery of 3-32d. per rupee which these figures show can scarcely be taken as indicative of any decided change in the prospective position of the market. A certain amount of bills has had to be placed to cover purchases of produce during the holidays, but these transactions being arranged, we still look upon the position as promising a decline to a lower level.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Nominally the market has been closed throughout the week, but some business of a more or less speculative character has been passing, and under the influence of that Fours—after touching Rs. 100⅛—have declined to Rs. 99 11-16 to ¾. Fours-and-a-half under the circumstances are difficult to quote, but Rs. 102⅝ to ¾ is about the ruling price.

SHARES are unaltered, the market having been closed during the week.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—The extent of the Dewali business has been decidedly disappointing, the actual transactions reported being only some 6,000 packages, but the tone of the market has been quite steady, and it is, we think, evident that if buyers and sellers have to come together it will be by the former increasing their limit rather than the latter covering their demands. Of Local Goods the sales during the week have been about 3,000 packages at previous rates.

TWIST.—The demand for imported Yarns has been active and a fair extent of business has resulted at fully former rates. For *Local Yarns* the enquiry still continues strong at hardening prices and about 6,000 packages are reported to have changed hands since last mail. The following are current rates:—

No.				
6s	Mule,	Ans.	4 11-16	per lb.
8s	"	"	4¾	"
10s	"	"	5 to 5¼	"
12s	"	"	5 3-16 to 5¼	"
16s	"	"	5¼ to 6¼	"
20s	"	"	5¼ to 6 9-16	"
24s	"	"	6¾ Nl.	
30s	"	"	7½ to 7¾	" Nl.

METALS are all firm, but we do not make any alterations in prices.

COALS.—In this article the market may be said to consist of buyers without sellers. For near stuff Rs. 23 per ton alongside is asked and will apparently have to be paid, but both Davison's West Hartley and Good Cardiff can be bought for January shipment at Rs. 19¾ per ton.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—A large business has taken place during the week, probably not less than 12,000 bales having changed hands, but it is difficult to say what the actual result of the fluctuations in prices has been. In ready old Cotton we should say rates are rather easier, but New Crops are Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 dearer all round and sellers are not at all anxious to do business. On the contrary, the absence of rain in Guzerat and Kathiawar is being interpreted as equivalent to only about half a crop in those districts, and the tendency of dealers accordingly is to hold their hands pending further developments. At the moment we are inclined to estimate the out-turn at say 14 annas of last year.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the two previous years.

Receipts.	1887	1886.	1885.
For the week	6,945	3,805	5,286
Since 1st January	1,486,810	1,396,088	998,410
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.	1887.	1886.	1885.
For the week	1,890	1,836	559
Since 1st January	1,059,151	995,430	683,929
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.	1887.	1886.	1885.
For the week	1,526	400	322
Since 1st January	52,922	48,572	55,939

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission:—

		Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Old—			
Bengal, Fully Good (Nominal)		Rs. 154	= 3 11-32d
Do. Good		" 141	= 3½d.
Do. F. G. F.		" 136	= 2 31-32d.
Omra, Fully Good (G.Staple) Noml		" 202	= 4 5-16d.
Do. Good	do.	" 193	= 4⅛d.
Do. F.G.F.	do.	" 185	= 3 31-32d.
Khandeish, Good		" 180	= 3⅞d
Do. F.G.F.		" 171	= 3 11-16d.
Belatee, Fully Good (Nominal)		" 181	= 3⅞d.
Do. Good		" 174	= 3¾d.
Do. F. G. F.		" 165	= 3 9-16d.
Dhollera, Fully Good (Nominal)		" 203	= 4 11-32d.
Do. Good		" 193	= 4⅛d.
S. G. Dharwar, F. G. F.		" 185	= 3 31-32d.
Westerns, Good		" 176	= 3 25-32d.
New—			
Bengal, Fine,	Jan. dely.	" 165	= 3 19-32d.
Do. Fully Good,	do.	" 154	= 3⅜d.
Do. Good,	do.	" 144	= 3 5-32d.
Hingunghaut, Good		" 210	= 4 17-32d.
Julgaum, Good, March dely.		" 183	= 3 31-32d.
Ginned Broach, Good, March dely.		" 219	= 4 23-32d.
Dhollera Good, April dely.		" 191	= 4⅛d.

WHEAT.—At the moment, owing to the scarcity of supplies, Wheat is almost any price which sellers choose to ask. There is not however any general demand for the article, and doubtless when the present and more immediate requirements of shippers are satisfied we shall see a return to more reasonable figures. We quote:—

White Pessy	per cwt.	Rs.	4-8-0 to 4-11-0
Khabri Pessy	do.	"	4-4-0 to 4-6-0
Ahmedabad (Soft Red)	do.	"	4-0-0 to 4-2-0
Laskari	do.	"	4-1-0 to 4-3-0
Hard Yellow	do.	"	4-6-0 to 4-9-0
Khandwa	do.	"	4-12-0 to 5-0-0
Delhi No. 1 White Pessy	do.		none
" Red	do.		do.
Hard Red Khatha	do.	Rs.	4-2-0 to 4-3-0
Nagpore Khathi	do.	"	4-0-0 to 4-1-0

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1887.	1886	1885.
Wheat—For the week	51,057	150,822	353,488
" Since 1st Jan.	8,991,199	11,313,457	9,651,427
Linseed—For the week	33,933	16,710	45,356
" Since 1st Jan.	2,150,215	3,478,949	4,769,401
Rapeseed—For the week	16,396	6,001	15,655
" Since 1st Jan.	812,277	1,130,617	1,453,912
Gingelly Seed—For the week	14,711	19,999	4,437
" Since 1st Jan.	1,002,642	984,241	1,006,2 3

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

Wheat—for the week	360	319,850	396,469
" Since 1st Jan.	8,502,178	10,054,·10	8,314,781
Linseed—for the week	57,859	22,337	59,861
" Since 1st Jan.	1,910,366	3,240,646	4,560,180
Rapeseed—for the week	6,000	15,477	14,373
" Since 1st Jan.	871,947	1,157,106	1,487,872
Gingelly Seed—for the week	750	5,105	1,470
" Since 1st Jan.	1,255,496	959,975	1,183,765

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BIRTHS.

BOURDILLON—October 15, at Chuprah, the wife of J A Bourdillon, C. S., of a son.

NEWTON—October 10, at Meerut, the wife of Ernest Newton, of a daughter.

SYRIOTI—October 15, at No 7, Park Street, Calcutta, the wife of A M Syrioti, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MARSHALL—MANNING—October 15, at Christ's Church Madras, by the Rev R Feast, Mr T E Marshall, Assistant Port Officer, Madras, to Miss Sarah Manning, daughter of Mr Edward Manning, of Holywood, Belfast.

DEATH.

ALONE—October 19, at Lucknow, of heat apoplexy, Madeline Anne, wife of A Alone.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1887.

To lend force to a misplaced advocacy of increased railway communications to Karachi, the *Times* asserts that the trade of Karachi is declining and that it behoves the Government to take steps to improve the position of the port,—the steps recommended being the construction of a railway which should place Karachi in a position to compete with Bombay for the export wheat trade. We have already adverted to the unsoundness of the view that an additional railway—and two additional railways are now being advocated in London—would enable Karachi to enter into competition with Bombay as a great port, and we shall presently take occasion to examine that subject in more detail. We shall now confine ourselves to the easy task of showing that the assertion that Karachi is in a state of decline as a port of export is founded upon a complete misconception of facts which are at the service of any one who takes the trouble to look up the figures of the foreign trade of Karachi and Bombay. Leaving aside the coasting trade of Karachi, which is carried on mainly with Bombay, and is quite unaffected by any question of railway routes, we find that the rupee value of the imports of Karachi during the last five years was in round numbers in 1882-83, 122 lakhs; 1883-84, 144 lakhs; 1884-85, 179 lakhs; 1885-86, 218 lakhs; 1886-87, 292 lakhs. The trade of last year was therefore nearly 140 per cent. larger than it was five years before; 103 per cent. larger than it was four years before; and nearly 34 per cent. larger than in the year immediately preceding. This does not denote a declining trade. The trade has in fact increased by "leaps and bounds," its progress far exceeding the expectations of those who were most capable of estimating the capacity for trade development possessed by the Scinde port. During the present year, the returns of the first five months give a falling off in the import trade of between five and six per cent., compared with last year's trade in the same period, but the trade is still much in excess of the trade in the same period of the year but one previous, and the margin of expansion has not been much restricted. Besides Karachi is not alone this year in a decline of the import trade. The trade of Calcutta and Bombay has also fallen away after the unusually active import trade of last year, Calcutta in nearly the same proportion as Karachi. It must be expected too, as a rule, that imports cannot increase while exports fall off; ordinarily, they bear a certain proportion to each other, the proportion varying within certain limits determined by specific causes. As the Karachi export trade has for the time fallen off materially it may be expected that the import trade cannot continue to increase until exports revive; but the decline in imports has been this year but small so far, and it is possible that when the year's record is complete next March there may be no decline at all from the very large import trade of last year. There may even be an increase.

If we look at the import trade of Karachi for these last five months we find the small decline the figures show to be due to three items: railway material has fallen from fifteen lakhs in 1885-86 to 63,000 last year and 10,000 this year—in fact the trade has been extinguished. But these imports in 1885-86 were for the Sind-Punjab and Delhi Railway Company, and the disappearance of the trade as general trade simply means that the imports of railway material are now made by Government. These imports must be thrown out of account altogether. It is the same to some extent in regard to the diminished import of metals. The principal decrease however in these five months is in cotton goods, the value of which rose from 30 lakhs in 1885-86 to 50 lakhs in 1886-87, and has again fallen to 38 lakhs. But it is hardly necessary to say that the imports of cotton goods into India generally were made on an unusually large scale, and that if the trade of Karachi in these goods is smaller than it was in the same period last year (though much larger than in the year before last) the fact is not singular, nor exceptional. The trade in these goods in Calcutta has fallen from 663 to 587 lakhs, and in Bombay from 358 to 264 lakhs. In Karachi the fall is more than half compensated by an increase in other articles. The truth is that the import trade of Karachi, far from declining, has up to the end of 1886-87 been increasing beyond anticipation, and the small interruption to the continued increase in the present year is due to causes common to other parts of India. It is not at all unlikely that by the end of the year the import trade may be as large as last year's trade or even larger.

Turning now to the export trade of Karachi, we find that re-exports have doubled in five years, and that last year they amounted to 38½ lakhs, the increase on the preceding year being 10½ lakhs. There has, however, been a large decrease in exports of Indian goods. The value of these for the last five years stands thus:—In 1882-83, 243 lakhs; 1883-84, 353 lakhs; 1884-85, 369 lakhs; 1885-86, 408 lakhs; and 1886-87, 250 lakhs. These figures show a continued and a large increase from year to year until last year, when there was a sudden fall of 158 lakhs, or between 38 and 39 per cent. This is a very serious decline in trade, but when the half of an export trade of a port is confined to one article, fluctuations in that article must very materially affect the whole trade of the port. Now, at Karachi the trade in wheat constitutes more than sixty per cent. of the whole export trade. The decline in wheat last year amounted to 156 lakhs, accounting for nearly all the decline in the whole trade, the small sum left unaccounted for being due to a fall in oilseeds, which were affected by the same causes as the trade in wheat. This decline in wheat arose simply and entirely out of the failure of the crop in the districts whose wheat goes down to Karachi for export. Up to the beginning of 1886-87 there had been reserve stocks for export in addition to the crop of the year; but by that time the reserves had been all shipped off, and there was only the crop of the season to operate on. It was a short crop owing to drought, and available supplies failed in October. Prices rose and the export business stopped. Last winter's crop was again short, and prices have all this year ranged comparatively high in the Punjab. This year therefore the export trade of Karachi continues to shrink. If there should be a good harvest this winter, then by March the volume of trade will again increase, and there are indications which promise a good season. In fact, the fall in the export trade of Karachi is due exclusively to a failure of the wheat harvest in the districts whence wheat may conveniently be exported from Karachi, and as it is practically a wheat port the aggregate value of exports of course has shrunk just as the quantity of wheat available for export has shrunk. That this is the case, and that the decline is not due to diversion of traffic to Bombay or to lack of railway facilities, is evident from the fact that the exports of wheat from the Punjab by rail to Bombay have fallen away as they have fallen away to Karachi, thus:—

	To Bombay.		To Karachi.	
In 1885-86	1,965,011	Maunds.	10,929,449	Maunds.
In 1886-87—				
1st quarter	511,919	"	827,976	"
2nd quarter	471,260	"	1,077,657	"
3rd quarter	117,402	"	146,256	"
4th quarter	2,765	"	7,157	"
Total	1,103,346	"	2,059,046	"

It is only necessary to point to these figures to prove that there has been no diversion of trade, but that in the second half of 1886-87 exports from the Punjab practically ceased, alike to Bombay and Karachi, for the sufficient (though it may be hoped temporary) reason that there was no wheat to send from the province to either port. As the Punjab yields but an insignificant portion of the wheat exports of Bombay, the trade of that port was not in the least affected by this stoppage of supplies from that province. As the Punjab plays the most important part in the trade of Karachi the stoppage was a catastrophe for that port. And the merchants of Karachi want to avert a similar catastrophe in future by making their port an outlet for other places than the Punjab, for such places as the western districts of the North-Western Provinces, and the districts of Rajputana. We shall show on another occasion how little reason there is for putting faith in the projects based on this very natural desire on the part of those whose interests centre in Karachi.

THE International Sanitary Congress, which met this year at Vienna, did as its predecessors had done in discussing the dissemination of cholera and the measures for checking it. But the discussion had this feature which distinguished it from those that had gone before—that there was a full and influential recognition of the fact that the English system is the right one, and that the Continental system of quarantine is the wrong one. This from a Congress at Vienna, where the case for quarantine might be expected to have many advocates, is noteworthy. Doubtless in time the facts will carry conviction with them. England is in more constant maritime contact with the region which is supposed to be the home of cholera than any other country; she discards quarantine, and yet she is free from the disease while States which practice quarantine are the victims of terrible outbreaks. All the learning of an International Sanitary Congress could not get over that fact, and apparently no one at Vienna seems to have ventured upon tackling it. From Naples, on the other hand, there comes testimony, not that quarantine had saved the city, but that the excellent water-supply provided after the fearful epidemic of 1884 had given absolute immunity from cholera in the two succeeding years, and comparative immunity this year. This testimony bears too on the question of the communicability of cholera by means of drinking water, which seems to have been disputed by a Viennese professor with no great success. His evidence on the point appears to have been mainly of a negative kind, and there is too much evidence on the other side—Sir John Simon's report, for instance, on an outbreak in the South of London twenty years ago, which was distinctly traced to the water supplied by the Vauxhall Water Works—to warrant any relaxation of the vigilance with which immunity from cholera is sought for by preserving the public water-supply from contamination. The large diminution in the cholera mortality of Bombay and Calcutta which followed the introduction of a wholesome water service enforces the same lesson. The Congress was not backward in giving advice to Indian sanitary authorities. The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* is somewhat loose in explaining that as matters stand in India isolated district Sanitary Commissioners are appointed, but no central authority exists for enforcing their recommendations. This is hardly a correct definition either of the powers of the Sanitary Commissioners, or of their relations with the Presidency Governments. It is nevertheless true that there is need for a stronger organization of the Sanitary Department at the seat of Government. The Commission of 1862 recommended the establishment in each province of a central board, with power to compel the Municipalities to carry out certain sanitary regulations, and to borrow money when necessary. This, it will be remembered, was also the principal suggestion in Mr. Justice Cunningham's letter to the *Times* a few months ago, and it is doubtless from him that the delegate at the Vienna Congress derived it.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. V. STACE has been appointed to act as First Assistant to the Political Resident at Aden during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel F. M. Hunter, C.B., C.S.I.

MR. E. C. COX has been appointed to act as District Superintendent of Police, Poona, in addition to his other duties during the absence of Colonel W. H. Wilson, who has been granted short privilege leave, and pending the return to duty of Lieutenant-Colonel S. Babington. The following Police appointments are also notified:—Mr. W. L. Souter, on being relieved of the office of Acting District Superintendent at Rutnagherry, to act as Assistant District Superintendent, Khandesh. Mr. E. F. Green to act as Assistant District Superintendent at Hyderabad.

MR. W. D. SHEPPARD, C.S., Assistant Collector, Belgaum, has been appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district.

MR. H. WOODWARD has been placed in magisterial charge of the sub-division of the Belgaum district comprising the talukas of Parasgad, Sampgaon, and Khanapore; and Mr. A. Younghusband in charge of the sub-division of the Satara district comprising the talukas of Satara, Wai, Jaoli, and Koregaum.

THE appointments of Mr. T. B. Kirkham and Mr. H. P. Jacob to act in the first grades and second of the Educational Department respectively; and Mr. J. T. Hathornthwaite to act as Principal, Elphinstone College, are gazetted.

THE following appointments in the Revenue Department are notified:—Mr. H. F. Silcock to do duty as Assistant Collector, Poona; Mr. H. W. J. Bagnell, C.S., on the return of Mr. Silcock, to do duty as Assistant Collector, Kolaba; and Mr. R. P. Barrow to be an Assistant Collector in Sind, and Mr. Sorabjee Padamjee Pestonjee to do duty as Assistant Collector, Dharwar.

MISS E. LITTLEWOOD has been appointed to be Second Physician of the Pestonjee Hormusjee Kama Hospital for Women and Children from the date of Miss Ellaby's resignation.

THE cholera mortality in Bombay increased during the week ending the 18th inst., to seven as against four in the previous week. Three of the cases occurred amongst the Brahmins, one amongst Hindoos of other castes, two amongst the Mussulmans, and one amongst the Parsees. The distribution of mortality according to locality was as follows:—Fort (southern) 1; Market, 2; Chuckla, 1; Girgaum, 3; and Worlee, 1.

THE following is the official summary of the Bombay Presidency season reports:—"Good rain throughout the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country, but urgently required throughout Gujarat and Kathiawar and in parts of Nasik, Khandesh, and the Konkan. Crops suffering from scarcity of water and blight in parts of Hyderabad. Kharif harvest and rabi sowing in progress generally. Cholera in parts of fifteen, fever in parts of thirteen, cattle-disease in parts of eleven, and small-pox in parts of seven districts. No cholera reported from Ahmedabad, Ratnagiri and Kanara."

A CALCUTTA paper, in noticing our recent article on the grievances of the police in the Bombay Presidency, says:—"There is here, we think, a more substantial grievance than the senior military Police officers can lay claim to. At any rate, a good case is made out for inquiry, and if the state of things is found to be as represented, for reorganization. For one thing, military officers are not now-a-days required for Police purposes. What seems to be required is some improved system of recruitment for the superior Police grades, of which a competitive examination should form a part, without being regarded as the only essential test. Some degree of military training would doubtless be an advantage, and it would be advisable to require selected candidates to serve for a short period as probationers with a regiment. Young military officers who might wish to join the Police should not be prevented from doing so; but they should compete on the same terms as other candidates, and certainly should not be regarded as having any claim to a higher rate of pay. Moreover, it would not be an unfair rule that military officers, on joining the Police, should be placed on the retired list so far as the Army is concerned. In fact, some such rule might well be insisted upon whenever an officer is removed from military duty to civil employment, and virtually relinquishes the military profession. It is absurd to have Lieutenant-Colonels, Majors, &c., borne on the active list who have had no connection whatever with military work since they were very youthful subalterns, and are never likely to have any. Then, measures should be taken to reserve the higher Police appointments for men who have served their apprenticeship and won their spurs in the Department. It should not be open to a Local Government to pitchfork some Civil Servant, without any special knowledge of Police work, over the heads of a crowd of deserving, and competent, and specially trained Police officers."

THE new compressed forage and compressed fodder are to have an extensive trial this autumn. A squadron of cavalry is to have 900 maunds of the concentrated food at the Lawrencepur Camp, and is to be kept on the same nutriment for a month to see how it answers. It will also be issued for the same period to three squadrons of British cavalry and a batch of mules at Meerut; and at Umballa experiments will be made on the person of a battery of horse artillery and some transport bullocks. Finally, 400 maunds of compressed forage mixed with the compressed fodder (bhoosa) are to be stored for a year at Calcutta, Quetta, Mean Meer, and Allahabad.

PRIVATE GIBSON, 2nd Cheshire Regiment was brought up for trial before the Session Court at Umballa on Saturday. He was charged under sections 324 and 392 Indian Penal Code for shooting at and robbing a native. The jury acquitted him of the first charge, and found him guilty under the second. The Court, taking into consideration the fact that he had been in confinement since the 17th of April, sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

AN analysis of the Pindi mineral oil shows it to be rich in petroleum and the series of lubricating oils. Moreover the Pindi oil field is traversed by a branch of the North-Western Railway and oil, if found can at once be exported. In view of these facts, an up-country paper finds it difficult to understand the use of further prosecution of the oil borings at Khatan, and advocates the transfer of the plant and establishment at Khatan to Pindi. "Khatan," it writes "besides its execrable climate, is 60 miles from Sibi, and over 15 lakhs would be required to make a tramway to the wells where this "astaki" of doubtful value is found. If it be true that more money and labour is to be expended in penetrating 1,300 feet in search of better oil, the expenditure will be very difficult to justify. Even were the best of oil found, an expensive tram line is required before it can be commercially available; whereas at Pindi, if found in quantity (the quality is an ascertained factor), it is immediately available for railway transport. To persist in an effort simply for persistence sake—to continue a more than doubtful enterprise simply because it has been begun when it has been demonstrated that there is not a better, at least an equal, chance of finding an immeasurably superior product in a far more convenient locality—is not a policy that commands admiration."

NEWS has been received from Amoy of the loss of the Chinese transport Waylee, in the Pescadores. 280 Chinese and 5 Europeans were drowned. The Waylee traded formerly under the name of Waverley.

A DESTRUCTIVE fire broke out in the railway workshops at Sukkur, on the 10th instant, almost consuming the shed set aside for painters. The damage done is estimated at Rs. 40,003. The origin of the fire is not known at present.

IN the face of all sorts of protests and threats of legal proceedings on the part of the composer, Mr. Alfred Cellier's *Sultan of Mocha* has been revived by Miss Lydia Thompson at the Strand. It was produced thirteen years ago in Manchester, and afterwards played for some time at the St. James's under Mrs. John Wood's management, but never made any great mark. The enormous success of *Dorothy* has now brought Mr. Cellier into prominence, and it was natural that an attempt should be made to exploit his old work. It is not known what was the nature of the arrangement between him and Miss Lydia Thompson, or who was in the right in their dispute. Be this as it may, the revival was fairly successful.

THE P. & O. s.s. Lombardy met with a serious accident at Hongkong on the 15th ult. She had just arrived from Bombay and was going alongside the Kowloon wharf, when she ran into the wharf, making two holes of about twelve feet long on the starboard bow, one close to the cabin port holes and one about the level of the water line. Prompt measures were taken to stop the leakage and very little water entered. The damage done to the vessel is, however, considerable, eight plates being broken and about a dozen frames. The damage is being hastily repaired while the vessel is lying alongside the wharf. The cargo appears to have suffered scarcely at all, nor apparently is the wharf any the worse for the collision.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE UNEMPLOYED IN LONDON.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

There was a renewal of the demonstrations by the unemployed yesterday.

Large crowds assembled in Hyde Park, from whence they proceeded to Mayfair, and then along the Thames embankment, where they were opposed by a body of Police, some of whom were mounted, the rest being on foot. These charged the mob and succeeded in dispersing them.

A number of Foreign Anarchists, chiefly Germans, were noticed among the rioters.

MR. GLADSTONE AND ULSTER.

Mr. Gladstone, speaking yesterday at Nottingham, emphatically declined to comply with the appeal made by Mr. Chamberlain in his speech at Belfast last Wednesday, to commit himself to an exposition of his views regarding Ulster in another Irish Bill; but he declared he would do nothing to impede the settlement of the question owing to any difference of opinion as to matters of detail.

THE TROOPING SEASON.

PORTSMOUTH, Oct. 19.

H. M.'s Indian troopship Serapis, with the fourth batch of reliefs for India, left here for Bombay to-day.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 20.

In consequence of the representations made by the Surgeon-General the programme of Lord Dufferin's tour have been altered and the Viceregal visit to Quetta has been postponed till next year. The Viceroy under the new arrangements will leave Simla on November 5th and travels to Karachi, where he arrives on the 11th as originally intended, and from thence the programme and dates, as first published, will be followed. His Excellency travelling through the Derajat District at Peshawar.

SIMLA, Oct. 20.

The Viceroy leaves Simla on the 3rd November, but the original programme and dates for the tour to Karachi and thence round by the North-West Frontier to Peshawar, &c., will be adhered to.

THE GAME PROTECTION BILL.

At a meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council the Hon. Mr. Scoble, in moving that the Game Protection Bill be taken into consideration, said that there had been a general consensus of opinion as to the necessity of legislation on the subject. The principle of the Bill had now been extended so as to include peacocks and also insectivorous birds, which were largely destroyed for the sake of their plumage, which was often brightest during the breeding season. Power had also been given to the local Governments to extend the provisions of the Bill to animals and game other than birds.

LORD CONNEMARA AT TRAVANCORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 20.

The Governor, responding to the toast of his health, proposed by the Maharajah of Travancore, said: His Highness had very naturally and very properly first recounted the advantages which this State has derived from its connection with the British Empire. It is always a great satisfaction to those who represent the Queen to recollect that those who rule over the native States thoroughly appreciate the advantages of that connection, and it is extremely agreeable to me as representing the Sovereign on this occasion to hear from the lips of his Highness that as one of our oldest allies in India he is alive to the advantages of the position. I can only say that I hope that the connection will long remain as it is, and that while the British Government affords its ægis and protection to this native State as well as all other native States of India, natives rulers will at the same time be allowed to enjoy that amount of independence which they now possess; and that we shall see them going on endeavouring to do their best as native rulers to govern according to the dictates of enlightened humanity. Travancore has been very happy in its rulers, and for a very long time they have been distinguished by enlightenment and devotion to public duty. I have no doubt whatever that the present Maharajah will in these respects endeavour to excel the virtues of his predecessors. Provided he does so his Highness may rely upon the support of the British Government, and it will give me as Governor of this Presidency, so long as I am here, the greatest possible pleasure to do every thing I can to assist his Highness in the task of just administration.

After allusion being made to the cordial reception H. E. the Governor proceeded: I have been struck by the extremely natural and highbred courtesy which distinguishes natives in this State. I need not say that I think that the Maharajah is a worthy representative of his own people, and I beg to thank him most sincerely for the regal reception with which I have been greeted since I entered his territory, which I can only attribute to the sentiment that exists in all Englishmen's hearts, and which I believe is strongly developed in the heart of his Highness, that is, unfeigned respect and admiration of our gracious Queen. I do not expect to be able to do one-hundredth part of what I wish to do, but I can only say that so far as my own health and strength permit me I shall endeavour to do my duty, not only to the subjects of her Majesty in the Presidency of Madras, but also towards the native inhabitants in the various native States with which we are so happily united. I trust that the alliance between those States and England will long remain as cordial as it is at present, and that those relations which exist between them will continue to be as firmly cemented as they now are. If at any time it may be our duty from causes, which I must say I do not think will very likely arrive at present, to ask the native Princes to put forward their strength in the defence, not only of their own territory, but also of British territory in India, I am quite certain that we can rely upon the loyalty of all our native allies, and that they will rally around the British Government, knowing that in doing so they are defending their own country and their own homes. I know very well that in administration affairs his Highness has been of late extremely successful. I have had occasion during the last few days to read accounts almost of every branch of his Highness's administration and to visit many of the public institutions of the State, and almost every one seems to be in prosperous condition.

AYUB KHAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD Oct 20.

A few more of Ayub's followers drifted into Mashed, all telling the same story, that his little party of followers have been broken up and that he himself is in hiding.

THE THEATRES AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 20.

In consequence of certain correspondence in the local papers relative to the defective means of egress from the Calcutta theatres in case of fire the Deputy Commissioner of Police, accompanied by the Engineer to the Corporation, inspected the various buildings yesterday and has issued notices calling on the lessees and proprietors to carry out certain specified alterations and additions forthwith.

AN ITALIAN MAN-OF-WAR AT CALCUTTA.

The Italian Man-of-War Rapido arrived in Calcutta yesterday. She stays five days and then proceeds to Venice, calling at Madras, Ceylon, the Toast Ports, Bombay and Karachi *en route*.

THE BROACH MUNICIPAL CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BROACH, Oct. 20.

In the Broach Municipal case to-day the court was occupied in listening to the addresses of the defending counsel, Messrs. Mehta and Jardine. It was argued that there was no privity of contract between the carting agent and the Municipality, and therefore the Municipality could not take any action for any breach of trust. There was no contract made by the Municipality reposing any trust in the carting agent, and consequently there could be no breach of the trust. Octroi duties were due from merchants whose goods passed Municipal bounds, and if they neglected to pay the duties the Municipality ought to sue them, and not prefer a charge against one who was in no way bound to them. But assuming that accused was liable to the Municipality, there was absolutely not a shadow of evidence to connect him with the charge. The prosecution had failed lamentably in their attempt to make out the accused, Edaljee, as an active member of the firm of carting agents; it was, on the contrary, abundantly proved from the mouths of their own witnesses that Edaljee never attended to that business.

The charge of recklessness and improvidence brought by Mr. Mehta against the prosecution was emphasized by Mr. Jardine, who said that on the evidence before the court they could not even hang a dog. It was urged that the prosecution was not conducted in a fair spirit, but some evidence, bearing on the face of it, the impress of being got up, was tendered with the object of connecting Edulji with the frauds. The objections raised against the prosecution of Edulji were fatal, but if they could by any possibility be got over, there was absolutely nothing in the evidence to justify any court in framing a charge against him.

The Magistrate said he would give his decision on the point to-morrow afternoon.

The case has produced intense local excitement, and the court was crowded to overflowing.

PARSEE NOTABILITIES AT AKOLA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AKOLA, Oct. 19.

Sirdar Khan Bahadoor Doctor Dustoor Hoshang Jamasp, the High Priest of the Deccan and Malwa, &c., and Dustoor Bymanjee Jamasjee, C.I.E., who had been to Akola for the coming races and cattle exhibition, were warmly received by the whole Parsee community and the leading native bankers of Akola. They are the guests of Mr. B. D. Banajee.

Oct. 20.

Sirdar Khan Bhadoor Doctor Dustoor Hoshang Jamasp, Parsee High Priest of the Deccan, Malwa and Berar, arrived here yesterday with his elder brother Dustoor Shaib Bymanjee, C.I.E., who is well known in Berar. This being the first visit of the Sirdar since his installation to the Dustoorship, all the Parsees and several native gentlemen of Akola went to receive him at the Railway Station.

To-day both the Dustoors performed the *nowjote* ceremony of the grandchildren of Dustoor Peshotan, after which a welcome and congratulatory address to the Sirdar from the Parsee community was read by Mr. Ardaseer, extra Asssistant-Commissioner. A rich shawl was also presented to the Sirdar by Dustoor Peshotan on behalf of the community.

The Sirdar, in a very appropriate speech, thanked the Parsees for their address and good wishes.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Oct. 20.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Australia, which left Bombay with the homeward English Mails on the 14th instant, arrived here to-day at 1 p.m.

SINGAPORE, Oct. 20.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Lombardy (extra) left here for Bombay at noon to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 19.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair, outward bound for Bombay, left here this afternoon.

ADEN, Oct. 19.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Henzada, outward bound for Kurrachee and Bombay, left here this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	3¾
The Manchester market has been quiet.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	70½
4½ per cent. „	72¾
3 per cent. Consols for account	102⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	109¼
Bar Silver	44⅛

The new Lord Mayor of London is the first naturalised Englishman who has been offered the post. Again, no Roman Catholic has held the Lord Mayorship since the Reformation. When Mr. De Keyser was chosen for Alderman he was well aware that his Belgian birth and his religion were held by some persons to disqualify him for the highest civic honour. He answered such objections with great good humour and some wit, arguing that his foreign birth ought to tell in his favour rather than against him, for men born in this country were Englishmen because they could not help it, but he having been born in Belgium became an Englishman by choice. It is really an accident (writes a London correspondent) that makes Mr. De Keyser the first Roman Catholic Lord Mayor since the Reformation, for had the turn of another Alderman of that religion come round of late years there is no doubt that he would have been elected. We have recently had Lord Mayors of the Presbyterian and Jewish persuasions. Mr. De Keyser belongs to the Company of Spectacle-makers, and is also the proprietor of a London hotel.

THE RECENT EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS.

The following is a statement of facts relating to the promotions in the Educational Department, consequent upon Mr. Wordsworth's intended departure for Europe which is deserving of attention as indicating the lines on which apologists for the Government are likely to defend the arrangement:—

1. Mr. Wordsworth goes on 17 months' leave on the 10th proximo, and thereby leaves a vacancy in the 1st Grade of the Educational Service.

2. The principle on which the Government has proceeded in filling up this vacancy is clearly set forth in the following rule, which was laid down in 1874 and circulated to every officer in the graded service:—

"The members of the two first grades will, as a rule, be selected from the lower grades, but the Government reserves to itself full power, in case of necessity, to look elsewhere for suitable officers."

3. The Government has never departed from this rule: and the appointment of Mr. Hathornthwaite to succeed Mr. Wordsworth—(a first grade officer)—, in the third grade, is not a new anomaly. A precisely similar anomaly existed some years ago when Mr. Kirkham was appointed in the 3rd grade to succeed General Waddington, who was a first grade officer; and a still more striking anomaly occurred when Mr. Jacob was temporarily appointed to General Waddington's arduous post, not only without getting the higher grade pay, but on actually lower emoluments than he had been receiving for some years previously in his substantive post of Principal of the Elphinstone High School. But this by no means exhausts the strange anomalies to which the graded system has given rise. Mr. Jacob was not only temporarily promoted in the year 1880 by having his salary reduced, but he has been on that reduced salary ever since. He was substantively promoted to a salary of Rs. 800 as far back as the year 1873, and ever since the year 1877 (with one short interval) he has been serving his Government with zeal and distinction on less salary than he was held to be entitled to 14 years ago. There is an accumulation of hardship here which no Government could afford to ignore, and which is incomparably greater than that of being appointed for a few months on Rs. 1,000 per mensem to the principalship of Elphinstone College without any increase of former pay. The Government would most assuredly not have chosen the less of two evils, if they had given Mr. Hathornthwaite the 2nd grade and left Mr. Jacob in his present position.

4. But distinguished service rewarded by 10 years of reduced salary is not the only claim which Mr. Jacob has to his promotion to the 2nd grade of the educational service. It will be seen from the subjoined table, showing the date on which each officer joined the service, that Mr. Jacob is senior to every one of the men before whom he has been selected. He joined the higher educational service on Rs. 500 per mensem three years after Mr. Oxenham did, and he was assured by the Government of that time that he would be eligible for promotion to the higher posts of the service precisely as the men in the Colleges and Inspectorships were eligible. Five years after he entered the higher educational service, the Bengal system of grades was introduced. It was quite unsuited to the Bombay Educational Department, as time has since abundantly proved; and it was applied in a Procrustean fashion which resulted in the headmasterships of the largest High Schools, which had hitherto attracted men from the English Universities, and had become an integral part of the higher system of education, being cut off from that system. The immediate result of this administrative blunder was to make the position of the headmasters of these public schools intolerable, by placing them in a *cul de sac* as regards their promotion. The introduction of this graded system moreover very soon bore a crop of administrative difficulties in the accession of a large number of young university men who went into the grades over the heads of Mr. Kirkham and Mr. Jacob, in spite of the fact that the latter officers were (1) senior men, (2) on higher pay, and (3) on a prior contract with the Government as to eligibility for promotion These younger men have since ranked above Messrs. Kirkham and Jacob in the graded list by virtue of their priority of entrance to that list; but the Government, being now free to exercise its right of selection to the higher grades, has recognised its prior contract with Messrs. Kirkham and Jacob, and has thus set right a wrong of such long standing, that the younger generation of educational officers have well-nigh forgotten that they ever were put over the heads of two of their seniors who joined the higher educational service under guarantees identical with their own, and who in ability and zeal have had few equals in the Department.

The following seniority list shows how the case stands:—

—	Date of joining the higher educational service.	Years of service.	Status.	Substantive Pay.	
				Rs.	
Wordsworth	July, 1861	26	1st grade	1,550	
Kirkham	June. 1862	25	2nd grade	1,250	to act 1st grade.
Oxenham	Sept. 1863	24	2nd grade	1,250	
Jacob	Nov. 1866	21	4th grade	750	to act 2nd grade.
Scorgie	Jan. 1867	20	3rd grade	1,000	
S. Cooke	Dec. 1868	19	3rd grade	1,000	
Hathornthwaite	Oct. 1872	15	3rd grade	1,000	to act as Principal Elph. Coll
Forrest	Dec. 1872	15	4th grade	750	
Peterson	Jan. 1873	14	3rd grade	1,000	
Giles	May, 1873	14	2nd grade	1,250	
Selby	Feb. 1877	10	3rd grade	1,000	
McMillan	June, 1878	9	4th grade	750	acting 3rd grade

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

The adjourned quarterly meeting of the Municipal Corporation, which was held yesterday afternoon, under the presidency of Sir Henry Morland, was mainly occupied by the discussion of the sale of land of Mr. Mulji Bhowanidass Barbhaya. In this matter all the papers relating to it were laid before the meeting, and Mr. K. N. Kabrajee proposed "That on a due consideration of the papers submitted to the Town Council on the purchase of land belonging to Mr. Mulji Bhowanidass Barbhaya, near the Pinjrapole, this meeting is of opinion that the price paid for the piece of ground in question is excessive and not commensurate with the proposed street improvement sought to be effected by that purchase." In laying this motion before the Corporation Mr. Kabrajee dealt with it at great length, pointing out and showing by comparison how exorbitant, as he termed it, the price, (Rs. 100 a square yard) was. He stated that the improvement would not be of any use, in fact was no improvement at all, as the Pinjrapole Street was very small and had very little traffic. Having disclaimed anything like a vote of censure on the Town Council for sanctioning such an expenditure, he characterized the purchase as "not a wise one," and conjectured that if land was to be always bought at such a price it would leave the Municipal coffers in a ruinous state and would lodge the Corporation in untold embarrassments. He concluded his long speech by laying it down that the Corporation should with one voice show the Town Council that such purchases were not made with their approval. Mr. Jehanghir Murzban seconded the resolution, and in doing so pointed out that he acted on principle avowing that he did not join in the vote of censure, which the mover's proposition, notwithstanding his disclaimer, sounded very much like. Mr. Javerilal, as one who had voted for the sanction, defended the action of the Town Council and the Municipal Commissioner, and showed that the necessity of having the land was imperative on more than sanitary grounds and moved as an amendment that the papers be recorded. Dr. Waters seconded this, and while admitting the right of the Corporation to strictly scrutinize the action of the Town Council, objects to any but limitable and reasonable criticism, and he hoped that, while recognizing their right, the Corporation would not pass a resolution which was somewhat the nature of a vote of censure. The Corporation adjourned on the motion of Dr. Blaney, leaving much of the business on the agenda paper untouched.

Several Kentish farmers, following Mr. Gladstone's advice, have this season set up jam manufactories, and are now turning out hundreds of tons of jam, the grocers in the towns and country places taking their supplies from them instead of from London houses. An East Kent agriculturist, who initiated the new industry last season, is stated to have found it a most profitable business, paying better than farming.

THE *FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW* AND THE BEHAR PLANTERS.

In the September number of the *Fortnightly Review* there appeared an article from the pen of a Mr. W. Stobie describing an "Incident of Real Life in Bengal." The incident was an alleged outrage on a Brahman, who had been flogged by a planter for neglecting to keep his allotment in order. After his flogging, the man, it was alleged, went away supported on the arm of his wife. A good deal of legitimate curiosity has been aroused by the appearance of this article and inquiry has elicited the fact that the writer was an assistant in a factory and that he left India several years ago, so that the incident he describes could not have taken place in recent memory. It was not to be expected that the Behar planters would remain unconcerned while accusations of committing outrages on their servants were made against them. Mr. W. B. Hudson, General Secretary, Behar Indigo Planters' Association, has addressed a letter to the editor of the *Fortnightly Review*, from which we quote the following:—

> In this article Mr. Stobie has been at much pains to malign the community of which he was formerly a member. Under cover of a so-called Incident of real Life," he has defamed the whole planting community of Behar, and calumniated the servants of our Government. For the sake of creating a temporary sensation he has held us—the planters of Behar—up to the opprobrium of the English-reading public. He has related his story in such a manner as to induce the English public to believe that such an act as he has related is of frequent occurrence amongst us, and that the members of the medical and police services invariably shield the offender. He asserts that the incident occurred recently, and allows his readers to infer that he wrote from his own knowledge. Now, Sir, the story Mr. Stobie relates is wholly fictitious—the child of his fancy. Mr. Stobie came to Behar about 1866 and terminated his career as a planter in 1879: no instance has occurred within the boundaries of the three districts the names during the last twenty years of a *post-mortem* examination having been held on the body of a native said to have been beaten to death by a planter for not cultivating indigo. We can call to mind but two instances in the Province of Behar in which natives were alleged to have met their death at the hands of a planter during the past twenty years; and in both cases the natives were servants of the planter concerned—not poor, sick, cultivating ryots. In the one case the planter underwent a long and anxious trial, in the other it was conclusively proved that the man died from natural causes. The former case occurred many miles from where Mr. Stobie resided. If it has any secret history, or any history not disclosed at the trial. Mr. Stobie is not likely to be cognisant of it. The latter occurred some 15 miles from where Mr. Stobie resided, and I do not think he will have the temerity to say that it had any concern with the cultivation of indigo, or that, as Mr. Stobie puts it, a poor sick cultivator, who begged for time, was thrashed to death.
>
> Mr. Stobie has omitted to give the name of the planter who beat his poor sick tenant to death—for not cultivating indigo—the name of the Surgeon who gave the false certificate of death to shield his friend and countryman, or the name of the police officer who condoned the offence and burked the evidence: nor has he told the public what it was which induced him—the writer—to keep silence while such acts were done, and for so long since. Mr. Stobie asserts that the "incident" occurred recently in one of the many factories that thickly besprinkle the large districts of Tirhut, Chapra and Champaran. Of Chapra he knows nothing. He never resided there, and seldom if ever visited it. Of Tirhut but little. He was there only a short time at the commencement of his career. From 1869 to 1879 he lived in the Champaran district. I deny the truth of the story told by Mr. Stobie, and I challenge him to prove his case. I deny that the cold-blooded and brutal murder he relates ever took place. I deny that any *post-mortem* examination has been held on the body of a native alleged to have been thrashed to death by a planter because he did not cultivate his land in the districts mentioned by Mr. Stobie during all the time. Mr. Stobie was in India, or since he left it; and, excepting the two cases mentioned of the *post-mortem* examinations which follow on an accusation of violence resulting in death, none can be adduced by him. No: believing it is impossible for a whole community to seek redress under the law he has ventured to libel us. Believing that, for a community scattered over a country half as large as England, it would be impossible to bring the fiction home to him he has ventured to hold us up to public reproach. Mr. Stobie's opinion of us or our doings would of themselves carry little weight with the reading public: none certainly with any acquainted with his career, and the reasons for his now being a disappointed man; but when his vapourings appear under the *ægis* of your name and reach the public under the cover of your influential journal, they attain an importance they little merit. Your countenance alone makes them deserving of our attention.
>
> The maligned officials of our Government will, I have no doubt, be placed in a position by Government to defend their reputations if considered necessary but we, the maligned non-official residents in India, must rely on the right-minded Press of England to see justice done to us. You have permitted us to be libelled in your journal: we now appeal to you to afford us redress—you can only do so by assisting us to elicit the truth from Mr. Stobie. We ask you to give us up the name of the planter who was guilty of the atrocity related, and this we ask you to do in justice to the planting community and to the individual maligned. A member of a community may, in a hasty moment, be guilty of doing another person grevious hurt, without such an act necessarily reflecting on the character of the community to which he belongs. That the planters are exempt from doing hasty acts I do not assert, but what I do most emphatically assert is that in these districts, which I know personally, a planter has not for many years past been guilty of or even charged with manslaughter for the sake of profit on indigo!

LADIES IN THE BOMBAY LOCAL TRAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—You would confer a very great boon on all young ladies and children who have to make use of the B. B. and C. I. Railway in pursuit of their schooling, by inserting this letter in your columns.

It is a pity that the authorities of the above line do not look after the comfort of the lady passengers. The present local trains have one single compartment reserved for ladies, which, according to the Railway rules, should accommodate ten passengers only, whereas more than two dozen ladies and children travel daily by each of the trains, leaving Bandora between the hours of 8 and 10 a. m. and Colaba between 4 and 6 p. m. What is most objectionable is, that healthy Parsee ladies, quite capable of taking care of themselves, bring in a regular retinue of ayahs, besides taking in large bundles and boxes. Not infrequently too, Parsee boys, of the ages of 12 and 13, get into the same compartment with their ayahs. Yesterday, for instance, the ladies' "reserved" on the 5-10 p. m. (local time) from Colaba, held about 18 persons, amongst them were two stout Parsee ladies, who got in at the Church Gate Station and who were accompanied by their ayah. The sole duty of this lady was to carry her mistress's parasol! At the Marine Lines Station, however, the Parsee ladies were transferred together, with their ayah, who had a third class ticket, to a first class carriage. At the same time, an ayah that was in attendance on a European lady and her child was removed to a third class compartment, thus depriving of the ayah's services a child who was scarcely 6 months old, and who, it is to be supposed, required her services much more than the Parsee ladies the services of theirs.

In proof of my assertion, I would invite some of the higher Railway officials to be present, some morning or evening, at the Church Gate, Marine Lines or Grant Road Station, and see for themselves how ladies, children and ayahs are packed into the ladies' "reserved."

Trusting this will meet with kind consideration at the hands of the authorities.—I am, &c.,

DAISY.

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil,—In Disorders of the Skin, this safe and simple remedy produces remarkably beneficial effects. J. L. Milton, Esq., Surgeon to St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skins, writes:—"After carefully examining the effects of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and comparing them with those produced by other kinds of Cod Liver Oil, I have satisfied myself of its very great superiority. In some cases of lepra, eczema, lichen, and prurigo, I consider Dr. de Jongh's Oil invaluable." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists druggists and storekeepers. Sole consignees, Ansar Harford and Co., 210 High Holborn, London.

THE BROACH MUNICIPAL CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

BROACH, Oct. 19.

The hearing of this case, which has caused something like excitement in this town, was resumed to-day. The Court was crowded almost to suffocation, and many people had to stand outside the Court-house. Mr. Hiralal, pleader, appeared for the proposition, the Hon. Mr. Mehta and Mr. Jardine defended the accused.

Mr. Sorabji Pallonji, secretary to the Broach Municipality was recalled this morning, and some questions were put to him by Mr. Hiralal. He said he had been to the accused with a message from Mr. Wilson to see him in regard to the subject of accounts, and to produce his books before him, but none were produced by him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mehta:—Witness had been asked by Mr. Wilson to request the accused to produce the books.

Do you know that Mr. Edalji had referred the matter to Mr. Fardunshaw and that the latter had produced the books?—Yes, I came to know that afterwards. Mr. Edalji had told me that he did go to Mr. Wilson two or three days afterwards, but that he did not find him at home.

Mr. Wilson, the assistant in the firm of Messrs. Gaddum and Co., was recalled and examined by Mr. Mehta. He said: I have examined the books of native shroffs for the purpose of comparing them with our own books. In doing this, I receive the assistance of my Mehtas. I believe shroffs have a more elaborate method of keeping accounts. I think the plan of keeping accounts is the same throughout, though the mode may differ in different kinds of business. I am aware that merchants keep their books according to the nature and necessities of the business. The octroi duty paid by the firm of the carting agents, on behalf of the merchants, to the Municipality, would not affect the profit and loss of the firm.

Is it desirable that some rough note should be kept of the money so received by the firm from merchants?—No, it would not be necessary, as the money ought to be handed over at once to the Nakadars.

But supposing it is not handed over at once, but kept back for two or three days, would it not be necessary to keep a rough memo?—Yes it would.

To Mr. Hiralal:—Native merchants require the assistance of their clerks in comparing accounts just as well as I do.

Mr. Hiralal then addressed the Court on behalf of the prosecution. He began by saying that he should have much preferred to make his speech in the vernacular. But as his client, Mr. Wilson, wished that he should speak in English, and as a similar wish had also been expressed on a previous occasion by Mr. Mehta, he would try to explain his views on the case, as well as he could. In the first place, he must say that Mr. Wilson, who was conducting the prosecution, had no personal interest in the matter, but had solely actuated as the president of the Broach Municipality by his regard for the public good. It was only in the public interest that Mr. Wilson had attended the Court at every hearing of the case, at great inconvenience to himself. It was also necessary to point out that while the witnesses who were called for the prosecution, had no connection whatever with Mr. Wilson, they had more or less connection with the accused; and therefore, it was with great difficulty that the prosecution could elicit from them what they did. In consequence of the hostility of such witnesses, the pleader had to ask the Court's permission to cross-examine them. This would be an important fact for his honour to bear in mind, in weighing the evidence which was adduced by the prosecution. The prosecution had tried to prove the case not only by the oral evidence of these witnesses, but also by documentary evidence. The pleader then proceeded to narrate the circumstances under which Mr. Wilson had instituted the proceedings, in order to show that his client had taken every precaution to satisfy himself as to the justice of the step he was about to take, before he had filed an information. On hearing through certain papers about the embezzlements of municipal money, and having been directed by certain officials to inquire—

Mr. Mehta: There is not a particle of evidence on that point.

The Magistrate: I do not think it is in evidence.

Mr. Hiralal, proceeding with his remarks, said that when Mr. Wilson discovered that the octroi duties had not been properly collected and paid over to the municipality, he issued notices to merchants to come forward and state whether they had themselves paid the duties on account of their goods. When he found that the merchants had paid the money through the carting agent, Mr. Edalji, he sent a message to Mr. Edalji to produce his books for comparing them with those of the merchants. But those books were not forthcoming, and then alone it was that Mr. Wilson moved the municipal board for sanction to conduct the prosecution. He was unable to get a general sanction from the board, but he did subsequently obtain a specific sanction, by virtue of which he was able to institute proceedings against others for a similar offence. As for Mr. Edalji, time was allowed him to take his books to Mr. Wilson and satisfy him. But Mr. Edalji said the books were not with him. He, however, called upon Fardunshaw to produce the books.

Mr. Metha: Mr. Edalji did not refuse to produce the books. He simply said that Fardunshaw being the active partner in the firm he would produce the books.

Mr. Hiralal went on to say that after the accused had failed to give a satisfactory explanation, the present inquiry was instituted. He laid the proceedings after he had sent around a circular and secured the votes of eleven Commissioners in favour of the prosecution, to five against it. The pleader again asked the Court to remember that Mr. Wilson had no animosity towards the accused, that he was quite a stranger to the place and that he had no connection whatever with any citizens of this place—a circumstance which rendered it particularly difficult for him to get evidence in support of his case. It appeared from the evidence of Vithal Mahuradass and some other merchants that the accused had special facilities to "eat away" Municipal money, as he did not hand over the receipts obtained from the nakadar to the merchants. Then there was evidence to show that formerly the business was carried on by Edalji in his own name only, and that Mr. Edalji had himself told some of the merchants to pay over the octroi duty to his agent, Laloo Jeena. If the carting agent took upon himself the responsibility of collecting the octroi duty for the Municipality, it was his duty to keep a regular and proper account. He could not absolve himself from the responsibility, by saying that he had only volunteered to do the work of collection. In his cross-examination of the Municipal secretary, Mr. Mehta had tried to show that the collection of the duty by the accused was for the mutual benefit of the merchant as well as the carting agent. Mr. Hiralal contended that the merchant might just as well have paid the money to the nakadar as to the carting agent, and it was difficult to believe that the carting agent should have taken all the trouble of collecting the revenue from purely disinterested motives. He could not have undertaken to do the work, unless he had some idea of profiting by it. Again, it was not shown that any of the merchants had gone to the carting agent with a request that he should collect the duty to be paid by them to the Municipality. It was possible that the carting agent might have been in league with some of the nakadars, but that circumstance in no way lessened the responsibility of the agent. Mr. Edalji was one of the Municipal Commissioners of the town. He had occupied the position of chairman, and had also been a member of the managing committee. Now, had Mr. Edalji been actuated by nothing but pure motives, he could, from the position which he occupied in the Municipality, have easily compared the entries in the *bharna* book with the books of his own firm, and he could then have at once seen what amounts had been received from the merchants, but had not been paid in to the Municipality. On the other hand, if the accused had a guilty intention, his position facilitated the commission of the offence with which he was charged. Mr. Hiralal next combatted the contention of the defence that Mr. Edalji was a sleeping partner in the firm, of which Fardunshaw this was one of the active members. If in the course of inquiry it were proved that the partners of Mr. Edalji or any other persons were also guilty of the offence which was the subject of the present inquiry, the Court had power, under section 351 of the Criminal Procedure Code, to order criminal proceedings to be taken against them too. Turning to the question of accounts, the pleader said the accused had kept back such of his books as were likely to throw light on the case. He was also surprised to hear it stated that the profit and loss accounts of the firm had not been made up since the 31st December 1882. Had these accounts been shown, they would have been able to trace in the books the three items which formed the subject matter of the present charge. It however, appeared from some of the depositions that the partners used to divide the profits every two years. Then no partnership deed was forthcoming to show that the accused took no active part in the management of the firm. In the absence of such a document, it was impossible to say whether Mr. Edalji had a lion's share of the profits, or only a fourth share. It was suggested on behalf of the defence that if the carting agent were obliged to keep a regular and proper account of the octroi duty which he collected from the merchants, he would have to keep an establishment of four or five clerks for the purpose. Well, if he chose to undertake a certain duty, he ought to keep the establishment that was necessary to the proper discharge of that duty. If he had been acting in fairness, he would have taken care to see that the amounts which had been paid in had been duly credited in the books of the persons to whom they were paid. With regard to the nakadars, they had no reason whatever to issue false receipts, or make incorrect entries in the *Bharna* book. The defence had tried to cast a doubt on the evidence of Ishwar Nandlal, a nakadar, because he had been recently convicted of a similar offence. But the Court would remember, that had not Ishwar made petitions showing that the octroi duties were not properly collected, this inquiry would not have been instituted. The pleader again reverted to the contention of the defence that Mr. Edalji was only a sleeping partner in the firm, and urged that he was supervising the business of the firm, and that if he did no business at all, it did not stand to reason that he should be allowed to share in the profits, with those who actively managed the firm. It might be that Mr. Edalji had large tracts of land in the district. But his being a land owner did not prevent him from looking after the business of the firm. As a land owner, he was not obliged to stay all the year round in the district—his family was in Broach. Admitting for the purpose of argument that all the money received by him had been duly paid over to the nakadars, the admitted fact of his having kept back at times the monies for days together—a full month in one instance—rendered the accused criminally liable. In conclusion the pleader said that taking all the evidence together it appeared that octroi duty had been paid by merchants to Mr. Edalji's agent at his (Edalji's) direction, but that in some cases the amount was not paid over to the nakadars. As Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Edalji had every opportunity of comparing the books, but he never did so. If he, acting in good faith, had looked into the accounts and discovered some discrepancies, and if he thought that his servants had been guilty of embezzlement, he would have brought the matter to the notice of the president or some other official. But he failed to do anything of the kind. There was evidence sufficient to show that Mr. Edalji was guilty of the charge preferred against him.

Mr. Metha then rose to address the court on behalf of the defence. The question, he said was whether there were sufficient grounds for proceeding any further in this matter. Referring to sections 209 and 253 of the Criminal Procedure Code, he argued that the court need not proceed further, unless it had sufficient grounds for so doing. But he submitted that upon the evidence laid before the court no grounds whatever had been made out against the accused. As he had already mentioned to the court he felt utterly perplexed as to the ground on which it might be thought possible that this case should proceed further. So far as he could form any opinion on the evidence, it was impossible to see what there was in the depositions that could connect Mr. Edalji with the offence, which had been sought to be laid against him. He had heard Mr. Hiralal just now and could well suppose that some of the subtle arguments advanced by him had no doubt been inspired by the superior knowledge of the world to which Mr. Wilson laid claim. But they too failed to shake in the least his conviction that there was no evidence whatever to justify the Court in proceeding with the case. On looking at the information, he found that what appeared to be in the mind of the complainant when he laid it was, that for the purpose of proving the case against the accused, it was sufficient for him to show that certain sums had been paid by merchants to a person indefinitely styled as the carting agent, and that the Municipal books, such as could be produced, did not show the items there. With respect to his use of the term "carting agent," Mr. Wilson had taken up an exceedingly disingenuous position, knowing it to be disingenuous. The information wound up with saying that the carting agent or his Mehta, Lalu Jina, had committed the offence. Surely when laying a charge, some particular individual ought to be definitely mentioned as the person against whom it was to be laid. The name of Mr. Edalji had been fastened upon afterwards; but even then the attempt to show that the carting agent was a single individual and that his name was Mr. Edalji, completely broke down. Mr. Wilson however was obliged to let the cat out of the bag, when he said in one part of his information that Fardunshaw was one of the partners of the firm. In another place the complainant talked of Edalji as being the head partner of the firm. From the way in which Mr. Wilson had proceeded in this matter it seemed to him (Mr. Metha) that Mr. Wilson was under the impression that the aim and object of criminal trials was to drag people into court without the shadow of a case against them and tell them "You must now clear you character by such explanation as you may have to give." But people we not to be dragged into a criminal court for the purpose of giving them an opportunity of clearing their character against imputations which people of superior knowledge of the world might choose to make against them. This case illustrated to a certain extent the proverb that a little knowledge of any thing is a dangerous thing. Such knowledge was more mischievous to the proved possessor of that commodity than to other people. But sometimes it proved more mischievous to other people, as had happened in this case, than to the happy gentleman who possessed it. Armed with such knowledge, Mr. Wilson had dragged Mr. Edalji into a court of law, and whether innocent or guilty, the accused would in any case be virtually mulcted in a very heavy fine for having to defend himself. The learned counsel had to make these remarks, because he saw that the prosecution had utterly failed to recognise the simple, but nevertheless one of the most important principles of Criminal Justice, namely, that the entire burden of proving every element that went to constitute an offence rested soley on the prosecution. It was not for the prosecution to say that because they did not get a thoroughly satisfactory explanation from the defendant, therefore they must oblige him to clear his character in a court of law. The learned counsel here quoted passages from "Taylor on Evidence" with the object of showing to what extent the burden of proof lies upon the prosecution in a criminal case. What was necessary in a criminal case was, as his honor must be aware, not that the evidence should be consistent with the guilt of the accused person, but that it should be inconsistent with his innocence, *i.e.* the evidence in order to commit him, should exclude every reasonable possibility of his innocence. Mr. Mehta complained of the way in which the prosecution had discharged their duty, observing that nothing could be more improper than for the prosecutor in this case to have put catch questions to some of the witnesses. Besides the prosecution having been conducted in an unfair manner, Mr. Mehta said the gentleman who was in charge of it was sailing under false colours, Mr. Wilson had moved in this matter as if he had received the sanction of the municipality as its President.

The Magistrate.—He has received the sanction.

Mr. Mehta.—I will show that he has not. The facts which had been elicited from Mr. Wilson himself shewed that he had at first asked a general sanction from the Municipal Commisioners. They said that they would only give their sanction against particular individuals, if they were satisfied that some case could be made out against them. When Mr. Wilson brought before them the case of particular individuals shewing that there was *prima facie* evidence against them, they did grant their sanction. But with regard to Mr. Edalji, he had altogether changed his position. The Commissoners had decided that a Committee should be appointed to investigate the charges against the accused. They offered to put Mr. Wilson at the head of the Committee, and also to let him have his own men on the Committee. They further said that if the Committee reported that a *prima facie* case could be made out against the accused they would give their sanction for his prosecution. But Mr. Wilson refused to have anything to do with this very fair proposal. Feeling confidence in his own superior knowledge of the world, he filed a complaint without the sanction of the Municipality and in defiance of the resolution passed by a majority of the Commissioners. Afterwards an indirect attempt was made to get their sanction, but that too completely broke down. The attempt showed that he was going to take an unfair advantage over the accused.

The Magistrate.—Perhaps his conduct shows an intense conviction on his part that Mr. Edalji was guilty.

Mr. Mehta.—Whether it was intense conviction or utter recklessness on Mr. Wilson's part, we will be able to see later on.

Proceeding with his remarks, the learned counsel said that Mr. Wilson had made an unfair attempt to show that he had received the sanction of the Municipality when he had not obtained it. Referring to the circular which Mr. Wilson had issued to the Commissioners, Mr. Mehta said that he had improperly brought in the name of the District Magistrate, by thrusting upon them the opinion of that official. Mr. Bently was one of the Commissioners to whom Mr. Wilson had sent the circular. Mr. Bentley wished to put him off, evidently being unwilling to vote one way or the other. But Mr. Wilson eventually saw Mr. Beentley and got his signature in favour of the prosecution. Was that a fair proceeding on the part of Mr. Wilson? He (Mr. Mehta) could well understand the anxiety of the court, not to find anything against the person of Mr. Wilson, the president of such an important municipality as that of Broach. But he would ask whether it was a fair proceeding on the part of Mr. Wilson to have acted with Mr. Bentley in the way he had done. It was perfectly true, as Mr. Heralal had triumphantly pointed out, that 11 Commissioners had given their permission in favour of the prosecution, and five Commissioners had voted against it. But there were in all 25 members of the municipality and to many of them the circular had not been sent at all. The Act surely did not give Mr. Wilson power to do business by circular in that fashion. What the law contemplated was that there should be a proper circulation of the circular amongst all the members of the Municipality, and that they should be given sufficient time for the consideration of the subject before they gave their votes. But

Mr. Wilson before receiving this sanction rushed into court and laid his complaint. Even if the circular had been properly sent round, this was not a business which ought to have been transacted in such a manner. The question at issue could best have been decided at a general meeting where members would have had an opportunity of hearing the arguments for and against the proposition.

Mr. Mehta had not finished his address, when the Court adjourned.

THE RECENT AFFRAY BETWEEN THE MILITARY AND THE POLICE.

ARREST OF THE JEMADAR.

Jemadar Sankapa of the 17th N. I. Regiment, was placed before Mr. Ryan at the Fort Police Court yesterday on a charge of having on the 1st inst., grievously assaulted Police Sepoy Visram Dinkar, No. 456 R., a public servant, in the execution of his duty.

The policeman, it may be remembered, died on the 9th from injuries received in the third disturbance which took place near the market. On Friday last Mr. Inspector Guider laid an information before Mr. Ryan charging Jemadar Sankapa with having grievously assaulted the policeman while in the execution of his duty. A warrant was issued and sent to Mhow, where the Jemadar's regiment was quartered. He was arrested on Wednesday and brought down to Bombay yesterday.

In the Court, Inspector Guider formally identified the accused to whom the information was read over.

In reply to the court the Jemadar stated that he had nothing to say. His statement would be the same as that which he had made at the Military Court of Inquiry. He asked to be admitted to bail.

Superintendent Brewin on behalf of the prosecution strenuously opposed any admission to bail, because of the nature of the offence and also as it was unbailable.

The Magistrate observed that he had a discretion which permitted him to accept bail in any instance. The accused also should have every facility to enable him to defend himself.

Mr. Brewin did not object to that, but he pointed out that the charge was a serious one.

The Magistrate said that the accused held a commission from the Queen, and he did not think he should refuse any reasonable bail.

Mr. Brewin again admitted that it was true he held a commission but he should have thought of that before he acted in the way he did.

The Magistrate: You are assuming that he is guilty.

Mr. Brewin did not deny that he did, but was prepared to offer a certain amount of evidence to show that his assumption was not altogether unfounded.

The Magistrate remarked that the law assumed everyone innocent till he was proved guilty. He then informed the accused that he would accept substantial bail if given, and that he would have to send the case to the Sessions.

The Jemadar said he would apply to the Commandant of the Marine Battalion or some of the Native Officers of that Regiment.

Mr. Brewin requested the Court to adjourn the question of bail till to-day, when he would instruct the Public Prosecutor to appear in the matter.

The Magistrate agreed to this course, and the prisoner was removed.

THE SOCIAL EVIL IN BOMBAY.

AN APPLICATION TO THE MAGISTRATES.

Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, a Mahomedan woman named Beebee Vaziran, appeared before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee and presented the following petition:—

Honoured Sir,—Most respectfully I beg to lay the following before your honour. That when it was decided to remove all the Italian as well as other females from Sookhlapee street, my tenants from my three bungalows two of them being in the compound, were treated in the same manner. I have no cause for complaint about a tenant residing in a bungalow at the corner of the said street, but the two other bungalows are in my compound surrounded by a thick wall about 4 feet high, so that persons walking on the public road cannot see within, yet the tenant have been compelled to vacate them. My tenants (the Italian females) used to live with great seclusion on inasmuch as during their long stay the Police were not given a slightest chance, for no sailors or any bad character were ever admitted by the females. The bungalow would have been let to other persons without troubling your honor, had not they been unfit for respectable persons to live in. The causes are as follows. On two sides of the said compound there are native theatres and as the performances are given daily there is a great deal of voice, sometimes quarrelling during the night. On one side there is New Sonapur, on the fourth side and the worst of all, halalkhores live there. This is a great nuisance as they every now and then make quarrell amongst themselves using indecent language. They are drunk always. Their houses are two storied, whereas my bungalows are on the ground, so that they can see whatever is passing at my place unless I keep all the windows closed up and keep the compound unused. They keep up very late in night and as they are required to go to their duty early in morning they get up sometimes from 3 o'clock to the inconvenience of my tenants, for their sleep is interrupted. On bringing this to the notice of the Police Commissioner he kindly allowed one of the Italian females who had left the place to come back and live in the bungalow up to the end of the monsoon. She was ordered to leave the place again. I am an old woman of nearly sixty years, and have nothing to subsist on except the rents from these bungalows which have been lying vacant since some months. All of them are mortgaged for Rs. 12,000 whose interest I pay every month Rs. 80 me from the earning, the remainder being used by me for my maintenance. Now as I am unable to earn a single pie, having no relation to assist me and nobody to support me I do not know what will become of me. I am on the verge of ruin and poverty stares at me. As no one, owing to the circumstances explained above wished to hire my bungalows they were let to these females from a very long time. In support of my statement I beg to inform your honour that although there is so much scarcity of houses in Bombay, and although my bungalows are good buildings yet no one has come to hire them. I had applied again to the Commissioner of Police, but he would not alter his decision. I have therefore come before your honor to seek redress an your honor's hand. Hoping to be excused for occupying your honor's valuable time.—I remain. Honored Sir, Your most obedient servant, Beebee Vaziran, residing at Grant Road, opposite Hindi Theatre.

The Magistrate after perusing the application said he could not interfere in the matter and referred the applicant to the Commissioner of Police, who had the sole power under the Act.

The applicant replied that she made a similar application to that gentlemen but could get no redress.

The Magistrate said he was sorry he could not interfere in the matter.

The applicant then left the Court.

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenant John Joseph O'Brien Sexton, 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers, has been appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps.

Captain Harding Cornwallis Hogg, Bo. S.C., having completed twenty years' service, has been promoted to a majority.

Major Watling's tenure of appointment as Deputy Quartermaster-General has been extended for a period of six months as a special case.

One cannot (writes a correspondent) help sympathising with the crew of the new double turret ship Edinburgh, which has just undergone her trials with all her weight of guns and stores on board, preparatory to joining the Mediterranean Squadron in relief of the Temeraire. Commodore Fitzroy was in command during three hours of steaming and manœuvring inside the Isle of Wight, and he speaks most disrespectfully of the new monster, with her four 43-ton guns. He regards her as "a huge iron box full of complicated machinery, which is sure to break down when most wanted." Perhaps an engineer's opinion on the machinery would be of more value, but at all events during the trials the machinery stood the test well, and a speed of fourteen knots was developed. However, this was in smooth water. The real strain will come when labouring among the rollers of the Bay of Biscay.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY

Bombay, 19th October, 1887.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 20 p.m

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·875
Temperature of the Air	82·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·9
Dew Point	76·2
Relative humidity of Air	·816
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	2·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	87·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	78·5
General Directions of Wind*	NNW, N, NNE, NW, SE, ESE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	218

* From midnight to midnight.

PHILLIPS' TARAXACUM and Podophyllin, a gentle laxative curing sluggishness of the Liver. Rs. 1-8. PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

THE KURRACHEE ICE COMPANY.

The seventh ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday at the company's registered office, 3, Elphinstone Circle. In the absence of Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, the chairman of the board of directors, Mr. Trimbuk Ramchunder Telang was called to the chair. The following report of the directors was submitted:—

The last report of the board, dated 11th October 1886, was adopted at a general meeting of the company held on 21st October 1886. The board now submit their report, together with audited accounts, for the year ending 31st August last. The working account of the company shows aprofit, inclusive of last year's balance, of Rs. 7,654-13-8, which the board recommend be appropriated as follows:—In reduction of preliminary charges, Rs. 549-11-6; addition to "depreciation and renewal fund" account, Rs. 2,800; in payment of a dividend at the rate of Rs. 3 per share, Rs. 4,200; making Rs. 7,549-11-6. Leaving a balance to be carried forward to next year's account of Rs. 105-2-2; total Rs. 7,654-13-8. The amount of Rs. 500 which, by the resolution of the last general meeting, was placed to the credit of "reserve fund," has now been transferred to "depreciation and renewal fund" with the object of simplifying the accounts. The following is a recapitulation of the working of the company since its foundation:—

	Profit. Rs.	a.	p.	Loss. Rs.	a.	p.
Period ending 30th June 1881.	77	13	2	...		
Year " " 1882.	...			3,939	4	0
" " " 1883.	149	7	2	...		
" " " 1884.	3,752	11	1	...		
Period of 14 months ending 31st August 1885	7,033	4	11	...		
Year ending 31st Aug. 1886	7,210	9	10	...		
" " " 1887	7,570	3	6	...		

The board trust that the above figures will prove satisfactory to the shareholders, as showing a steady and progressive improvement in the position of the company. Since the last meeting of the company, a vacancy has occurred on the board, owing to the lamented death of Mr. A. W. Forde, C.E. Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy has been elected to fill the vacant seat at the board. The retiring director is Mr. Trimbuk R. Telang, who, being eligible, offers himself for re-election.

The directors' report and audited accounts were approved and adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 3 per share, free of income tax, was declared payable on and after the 27th instant. The retiring director, Mr. Trimbuk Ramchunder Telang, was re-elected a director. Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy was elected chairman of the board of directors of the company. Messrs. N. S. Symons and Nusserwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee were re-appointed auditors, with a remuneration of Rs. 50 each. The thanks of the shareholders were voted to the chairman, directors, and secretaries and agents of the company for their successful management of its business during the past year. The proceedings ended with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

NEW PACHORA MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the company was held yesterday at the registered office, 1, Elphinstone Circle, for the purpose of confirming a special resolution passed at a meeting held on the 22nd September, making an emendation in article 112 of the articles of association. Mr. Goculdas Madhowjee, chairman of the board of directors, presided. The special resolution was unanimously confirmed.

THE TROOPSHIP MALABAR.

H. M. S. Malabar, Captain A.D. Fanshawe, arrived in Bombay, punctual to the anticipated time yesterday morning, from Portsmouth, whence she sailed on the 20th ultimo, calling at Queenstown (Sept. 23), Portsaid (Oct. 5), and Suez (Oct. 8). The Malabar comes to Bombay after an interval of one year, she having been retained for service at home in 1886. Since the grand naval review this year in honour of her Majesty's Jubilee, in which she took a conspicuous part, she has been engaged in recommissioning and otherwise preparing for a voyage out, which has been a pleasant one for her. Three deaths occurred on board during the passage out—two children belonging to the soldiers and one steward of the ship dying from natural causes. She has brought with her six batteries of Royal Artillery and other details numbering, in all, 50 officers, 13 ladies, 10 children, 1,075 men, 48 women, and 62 children Besides these there were on board 3 nurses, 2 grooms, and one horse, which has been brought out as a present from her Majesty the Queen for H. H. the Rao of Cutch. This will be forwarded in due course to the dominions of his Highness, who returns to Bombay by the mail steamer Victoria. The troops thus brought out have already been told off for stations in the Bombay and sister Presidencies. The 4-1 South Irish Division R. A. has already sailed for Karachi by the I.M.S. Canning. The 2-1 London Division R. A., which has been selected for mountain equipments, and the 7-1 Scottish division for heavy battery equipment, will shortly proceed to Umballa *en route* to Jeetagh and Kareli for Jhansi, respectively, the latter in relief of the 7-1st Southern Division R A. The other companies proceed by rail to Rourkee, Delhi, Meerut, Rawal Pindi, &c. She sails again on the 29th current with the 12th R. E. Lancers and the time-expired men, belonging to details to be mentioned hereafter. The following are the names of the military officers on board:—

Col H J Thornton, R A, Surg-Major G N McNutty, Majors W Cotton, Med Staff, E Lake, G M Stevens, C Russell, and J J Swinton; Capts W A Saunders, P L Williams, J R K L Heyland, and F E Kent, R A; Surg A Hosie, Med Staff; Capts F G Bond, R E, N D Findlay, T Chamberlain, and S C V Smith; Lieuts E Tinker, W J Brook-Smith, H G Birch, R M Rodwell, C C Sankey, M B Bicknell, A W Caldecott, C H Ford, G R Lamp, N F Vanderzee, C R Hodgins, A Y W Brown, H F Head, R FitzMaurice, C E Forestier Walker, G G Trecherne, C A Molony, W N Gordon, H Y W Farrell, G A Fitzgerald, J A Ellice, R A; R S G Gordon, Rl Irish Fus; and H H Roddy, Rl Dub Fus; Rev F B Bickerstaffe Drew, R C Chaplain; and Lieut B W Bell, 2-Derby Regt.

From Queenstown—Major F W Carey, Capt F R Thackeray, Lieuts H. C W Wynn, A R Burlton, E D Cameron, and J G Baldwin, R A; Surg W J Trotter, Med Staff; and Lieut R C Andrews, Mad S Corps.

I. M. S. CANNING.

This Indian Marine vessel left Bombay for Karachi yesterday under the command of Captain Edwards, with the 4-1 Southern Division, R A, and other details from the 2 K C Yorkshire L I, &c. These are of the total strength of—Europeans—6 officers, 2 warrant officers, 3 ladies, 4 children, 111 rank and file, 5 women and 12 children. Natives—1 officer, 22 men and 10 followers. The names of officers, &c, are Lieutenant-Colonel Shortland, R A, Major G M Stevens, Captain S Chamberlain, Lieutenant H F Head, Lt C E F Walker, and 2nd Lieutenant C A Molony—4-1-5 Dn R A, Mr and Mrs Thompson and child, and Mrs Stopford, wife of Colonel Stopford.

BENGAL.

Darjiling-Himalayan Railway Co.—Approximate earnings for week ending 1st Oct. 1887, Rs. 9,036. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 13,328. Decrease, Rs. 4,292. Receipts from the 1st of July to the 1st of Oct. 1887, Rs. 1,20,385. From the 1st of July to the 2nd of Oct. 1886, Rs. 1,32,381. Decrease, Rs. 11,996. Miles open week ending 1st Oct. 1887, 51. Corresponding week last year 51. Receipts per mile open week ending 1st Oct. 1887, Rs. 177-2-10. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 261-5-7. Decrease, Rs. 84-2-9.

The India Club.—The fifth annual report of this Club, which is rather late in being issued, as it refers to the year 1886, shows that it continues to flourish, and that the number of members on the 31st of December last was 319, consisting of 199 Hindus, 26 Mohamedans, 44 Christians, 12 Parsis, and 11 Jews. The number of new admissions was 75 and of withdrawls 68, and the financial position of the Club remains on a firm footing. The Club buildings have been improved, and some accommodation has been provided for members desiring to reside in the Club at the cheap charge of one rupee a day.

Holloway's Pills.—Important for the delicate.—It is difficult to determine which is the more trying to the human constitution, the damp, cold days of autumn and winter, or the keen, dry, easterly winds of spring. Throughout the seasons good health may be maintained by occasional doses of Holloway's Pills, which purify the blood and act as wholesome stimulants to the skin, stomach, liver, bowels, and kidneys. This celebrated medicine needs but a fair trial to convince the ailing and desponding that it will restore and cheer them without danger, pain, or inconvenience. No family should be without a supply of Holloway's Pills and Ointment, as by a timely recourse to them the first erring function may reclaimed, suffering may be spared, and life saved.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Bhownagar, sails to-day with a general cargo and twenty deck passengers for Bhownagar.

The steamer Inchrhona, 1,496 tons, Captain J Macdonald, arrived in Bombay yesterday, laden with a cargo of coals from Penarth (Sept 16) via Suez.

The B. I. S. N. steamer Goalpara, 1,355, Captain J Black, which arrived in Bombay, yesterday afternoon, from the Coast ports and Calcutta (Sept 26) was laden with a general cargo and had on board Dr and Mrs Nunes and two children, first class; and 105 deck, passengers.

A Dangerous Derelict.—The Brig 'Mootookoomaraswamy Puravy,' of 114 tons register, was abandoned on the 9th instant in Latitude 11o 56' North, Longitude 80o 38' East, and is a floating danger to vessels navigating in that locality. The wind having held from the south since the abandonment, the derelict must have drifted northwards."

Buoys in the Gulf of Aden.—The following information has been received from the Resident at Aden—Efat Buoy (red with black cage) has been replaced 7 cables N ½ E (true) of its old position on Admiralty Chart No. 9 19, Obekh, Berbera and Zoila. It now lies in 8 fathoms water Channel Reef Buoy (red with black cage) has been replaced one cable N E ¾ E, true, of its old position on the same chart. It now lies in 7 fathoms water. These buoys are exactly alike. It is to be hoped that one will soon be painted another colour, or given a different cage. Caution is necessary in using the passage between Channel Reef and Shab Filfil not to pass near the buoy as the reef appears to extend more to the southward than shown on the Chart.

The s.s. Clan Matheson.—"A Passenger" writes to a Madras paper:—The s.s. Clan Matheson, arrived in port of Madras early on the morning of the 17th on her 29th day out from Liverpool. Though delayed at Suez and Colombo, she made the best time recorded up to the present date. She is a model vessel in every respect. She is new, and has all the modern appliances for the comfort and convenience of her passengers. He cabins are commodious, well ventilated and lighted with electric light. Her table is excellent and attendance is in every way of the best. She has absolutely none of that odour of bilge-water, and other disagreable smells, which so often make sea voyages almost unendurable. She seems to be perfect in all her arrangements. Her "Skipper," Captain Watson, and his able officers, understand their business thoroughly, and make every effort to secure the comfort and enjoyment of their passengers. In short Clan Matheson is an ideal steamer. All this, in addition to the fine weather, and the congenial natures of the fellow-passengers, conspired to make our recent passage a most happy one. Under such circumstances, Ocean travel losses much of its terror, many of its unpleasant features, and becomes a really enjoyable thing.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

19th October, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Ravenna	2139	A. B. Daniel	C	P. & O. Co.
" Khiva	1452	S. Basson	D	P. & O. Co.
" Kt. of S. George	..	......	E	K. Nixon & Co.
" Othello	1837	Atkins	F	F. Muir & Co.
" C. Murray	1372	Worfolk	G	F. Muir & Co.
" Rockcliff	1498	J. Bafter	H J	C. Eduljee.
" Stura	1415	G.B. D. Mauch..	K	F. Bezzoni.
" Aston Hall	2333	H. J. Moffat	L	E. Bates & Co.
" Akbar	..	G. Baldwin	M	Hajee Cassum.
" Guildford	1475	F. D. Moffat	N	K. Nixon & Co.
" Wivenhoe	1225	R. Clark	O	Beyts, Craig & Co.
" Cuba	1373	Hoseason	P	K. Nixon & Co.
" Kt. Errant	2283	J. J. Mathews	Q	K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
20	H. M.' S. Malabar Inchrhona (s) Goalpara (s)	Fanshawe Macdonald Black	Portsmouth, Sept. 20 Penarth, Sept. 16. Calcutta, Sept. 26.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
20	I. M. S. Canning Manilla (s) Ethiopia (s)	Edwards Cruciani Paterson	Karachi. Genoa. Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels cleared out yesterday:—
Steamer Bhownagar, Nakoda, for Bhownagar.
" Wivenhoe, Clare, for Port Said.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
16	Ardenclutha	Hamilton	Bombay, Sept. 23.
	Kohinur s	Bullock	Bombay, Sept. 25.
	Nevassa s	Whittard	Bombay, Oct. 6.
	Chilka s	Gunning	Bombay, Sept. 29.
	Navarino s	Bergemann	London, Sept. 1.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 16.—Steamers Colaba and Ramapoora. Ships Marlborough Hill and Ulrica.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct		
18	Armenia s	Liverpool.
	Tibre s	Colombo.
	Sirdausa s	Negapatam.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.		
17	Chanda s	Bombay.
	Ellora s	Negapatam.
	Narenta s	Colombo.
18	Tibre s	Calcutta.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—October 18.

Lang, Lt, Bl 2nd Manchester Regt, on leave, from Agra.

October 19.

Beville, Lt, Bl, 42nd Goorkhas, in language leave, from Nago Hills.

October 20.

Roddy. 2nd Lt, Bo, R D Fus, transferred, from Mulinger.

Bell, Col, Mad, Hyd Contingent, on leave, from Aurangabad.

Grove, Lt-Col, Mad, 15th Infantry, from Madras.

Bell, Lt, Bl, 95th Regt, transferred, from Kelkening.

DEPARTURES.—October 19.

Glen, Col, Bl, 2nd Lincolnshire Regt, to join, to Delhi

October 20.

Knowles, Col, Bl, Staff Corps, on leave, to England.

Roddy, Lt, Bo, R D, Fus, to join, to Poona.

Dinon, Lt, Bl R H A, on leave, to Europe.

Bond, Capt, R E, on duty, to Roorkee.

Haward, Lt, Bl, Connaugh to Rangers, on duty, to to Jullanda.

Foot, Lt, Bl R A, on duty to Allahabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. The Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 21st October, 1887.

Bombay Light Horse.

The following orders are notified:—

1. There will be riding school at 5-15 for all members this evening. Members are requested to be punctual.

2. Class firing for Recruits will commence at 4-15 p. m., on Saturday, the 22nd instant, at Colaba range. Ammunition will be supplied on the range.

3. The following having joined are assigned Regimental Members as follows:—No 104 Mr A E Parmenides; and No 105 Mr H I Chope.

By Order,
(Sd.) EUST. FERRERS NICHOLSON, Capt.,
Officiating Adjutant, B.V.R. Corps.

Rumour has it that the Government of India will shortly reel itself compelled to take some step to remedy the injustice under which officers of the British Army now lie. when serving in India, with regard to the question of the rate of exchange for their English pay. The Lahore paper writes:—"The rate of exchange has been ingeniously fixed at some two shillings and threepence the rupee, and considering that that the latter coin is now worth about one shilling less, the indecent robbery practised upon an unperpaid body of public servants will be at once apparent. We feel confident that the great body of officers have no wish whatever to put Government to the inconvenience of transacting their money matters for them. There is no reason at all why English pay should not be kept entirely distinct from Indian pay and allowances; and this could not be better done by paying the former into the regimental agencies in England, leaving it to officers to make their own arrangements as to its further disposal."

THE ARREST OF DR. GEORGE CURRIE.

As stated in our telegram of yesterday Dr. G. Currie was arrested in Madras on Tuesday. Dr. Currie brought an action against the Captain and Chief officer of the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha, in which he charged them with having thrown him overboard, with a life buoy attached, and dragged him a short distance in the water behind the vessel, while he was on his way from London to Madras. That case was tried before Colonel J. Macdonald Smith, the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Madras, and dismissed. Upon that Messrs. Barclay and Morgan, on behalf of Captain Henderson, the Master of the Goorkha, and Mr. Gimlett, the Chief Officer, applied to the Magistrate for sanction to prosecute Dr. Currie for bringing a false charge against them. The Magistrate accorded the necessary sanction, and the usual processes were applied for and obtained. The case was instituted to the Black Town Police Court, and in the meantime, Dr. Currie left the country, and proceeded to England. On the day on which the summons was made returnable Dr. Currie did not put in an appearance in Court, in consequence of which the Magistrate issued a warrant for his arrest. The Police have been on the look out for Dr. Currie ever since but he has not been within the jurisdiction of the Court which issued the warrant until the last few days. The Madras paper in narrating the doctor's history subsequent to his departure from Madras at that time, say:—

Last month Dr. Currie engaged his passage from London to Melbourne in the P. and O. steamer Thames. He went on board the Thames in London, and sailed for Colombo, on reaching which place he left that vessel, having obtained permission to do so from the P. and O. Agent in London. At Colombo he took his passage in the French steamer Tibre and came on to Pondichery where he arrived yesterday. He then booked his passage in the same steamer from Pondicherry to Calcutta. The Tibre arrived in Madras this morning, at daylight, and Dr. Currie came ashore. He went about the Town. and at 10 minutes to 11 o'clock he put in an appearance at the Town Police Court, where he was arrested by the Court Inspector. On Mr. Maskell taking his seat on the Bench at 11 o'clock, Mr. A. T. Ambrose appeared on behalf of Dr. Currie, and informed His Worship that his client had come ashore to surrender to the warrant that had been issued against him, and applied that the case be proceeded with at once. If the complainant was absent Mr. Ambrose said that it was for the Court to dismiss the case. Mr. Ambrose further drew His Worship's attention to Section 195 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and pointed to one clause of it wherein it was stated—"Any sanction given or refused under this section may be revoked or granted by any authority to which the authority giving or refusing it is subordinate; and no such sanction shall remain in force for more than six months from the date on which it was given." Mr. Ambrose said that the sanction to prosecute Dr. Currie in this case had been given about eighteen months ago, and that therefore he thought that it now had no force. His Worship remarked that he could not go behind the sanction. Sanction had been given a prosecution had been instituted, and a warrant for Dr Currie's arrest had been issued. He thought that the section to which Mr. Ambrose had referred did not at all apply in this case. Further, if Dr. Currie, after keeping out of the way for eighteen months, chose suddenly to appear on the scene, surely it was not reasonable for him to ask that the case be proceeded with at once, and, if the complainant be absent, dismissed. That was very unreasonable. Time should be allowed for the complainant to appear, and a date should be regularly fixed for the hearing of the case. His Worship therefore, refused to comply with the request made, and would not recognise the surrender alleged to have been made by Dr. Currie.

Upon this Dr. Currie left the Court, intending to go on board the French steamer Tibre, he being a passenger for Calcutta but before he could get down the stairs of the Court house he was again arrested by the Police, and detained. He was then placed before Mr. Maskell by the Police. Mr. Morgan, of Messrs. Barclay and Morgan came into Court at this stage and said that he appeared there in support of the warrant upon which Dr. Currie had been arrested, and he believed that the warrant was in good order. It might, perhaps, be a little inconvenient for Dr. Currie to stay here till the complainant was prepared to proceed with the case, but it was no fault of the complainant's that that was so. It was Dr. Currie's own fault that he now found himself in such a position. Sanction to prosecute Dr. Currie for preferring a false charge against the Captain and Chief Officer of the Goorkha had been applied for when Dr. Currie was in the country. Dr. Currie then left the country, and when sanction to prosecute him had been obtained, he was informed of the fact. Proceedings were instituted against him, and he had not chosen to come forward and go on with the case. A warrant had then been issued for his arrest, and he was now arrested on that warrant. Mr. Morgan said that the only thing that remained to be done was for him (Mr. Morgan) now to apply to the Court for a reasonable adjournment to give the complainant time to get ready to go on with the case. Mr. Morgan urged that no question of Dr. Currie's convenience ought to have any weight with the Court. His Worship enquired of Mr. Morgan what adjournment he required.

Mr. Morgan replied that he would be ready in four days' time to go on with the case. Some of his witnesses were now in Madras, but of course, the complainant was not. But he said that without the presence of the complainant he would show His Worship sufficient reasons for sending the case for sending the case for trial to the High Court. The tharges which Dr. Currie had brought against the complainant were of a most serious nature, and if crne would have entailed very disastrous consequences

His Worship enquired whether the offence now the subject of the suit was a compoundable one or not.

Mr. Morgan said that whether it was compoundable. or not there was not the slightest chance of Captain Henderson compounding it.

His Worship remarked that the complainant would not be here in four days. It was necessary that the complainant should be here to prosecute.

Mr. Morgan replied that he was there to represent the complainant.

His Worship remarked that the complainants presence might be necessary for the accused might wish to cross-examine him. Dr. Currie said he would like to have the complainant here for he wished to cross-examine him.

Mr. Morgan said that that being so he did not object to a long adjournment till the complainant could come. The case would, therefore, have to be adjourned till the end of next month. Mr. Morgan asked that if His Worship adjourned the case for that period, very substantial bail might be required of Dr. Currie.

Mr. Ambrose said that Dr. Currie had landed this morning, and had come straight to the Court as a matter of honour to surrender himself to a warrant which he heard had been issued for his arrest. Dr. Currie was a passenger to Calcutta in the French steamer Tibre, and the vessel would sail at noon. Dr. Currie having surrendered himself, he asked that the case be proceeded with. When the warrant was issued it had been issued with the full knowledge that Dr. Currie was at that time out of British India. It was very hard on Dr. Currie that he should now be detained when he might have gone on in the French steamer.

Mr. Morgan urged that it was not as though a hypothetical case had been launched against Dr. Currie. He (Dr. Currie) had been sued, and a decree had been given against him by a High Court Judge for a gross libel. Dr. Currie had committed one of the most serious offences which a man could possibly commit. Mr. Morgan said he would not ask for more bail than was absolutely necessary to ensure Dr. Currie being brought up when the case came on, but there was the fact that Dr. Currie had chosen to remain out of the jurisdiction of the Court all this time. Any-imprisonment which he might now suffer in case he failed to furnish substantial bail would only be premature. His Worship said he would admit Dr. Currie to bail—on his (Dr. Currie's) own personal recognizance of Rs. 3,000, and two sureties of Rs. 2,000 each.

Dr. Currie said he was prepared to go to jail as he could not find the sureties at once. He had come to Madras only this morning and had voluntarily surrendered himself. He declared that he had been illegally arrested, for the warrant had not been produced till long after he had been forcibly detained, and he gave His Worship notice of his intention to claim Rs. 15 for each day he was detained in Madras, as also damages for the loss of his passage money to Calcutta.

There is no doubt about the persistency of the Chinese. They do not always go what seems to us the best way about to accomplish the tasks they undertake, but they generally stick to it until they succeed. A southern contemporary announces that a telegram has been received by the Canton authorities from General Fung, announcing his early return from Kiungchow. He has practically accomplished the task of suppressing the rebels in Hainan. "Worn out or starved out; their numbers thinned by deaths and desertions, the rebels have dispersed;" the few survivors are retiring to the mountains were they are safe from pursuit, but where they can do little harm. The Imperial troops have suffered enormously from the insalubrity of the island, and the expenditure of men and money has been very large; but the tenacity of the Chinese has overcome what seemed insuperable difficulties, and order reigns in Hanan.

MADRAS.

Disturbing the "Doveton Readings."—Mr George Maddox, B. A., Manager of the "Doveton Readings," and one of the Professors of the Doveton College, appeared before Mr. W. M. Scharlieb on Monday, at the Egmore Presidency Magistrate's Court, and applied for a summons against a student of the Madras Medical College, named Jennings, for creating a disturbance at the "Doveton Readings." Mr. Maddox stated that at the last "Readings," held at the Doveton College on the 14th instant, a very considerable disturbance was created by some of the boys present, but he particularly noticed that Jennings was the ring leader in the disturbance, and had made some very insulting remarks to some of the visitors present. He therefore applied that a summons be issued against Jennings under the Police Act, for insulting people and causing a disturbance which was likely to create a breach of the peace. His Worship granted the application.—*Mail.*

The Executors of the Hon. J. G. Coleman *vs.* Collector of Chingleput.—In this case the Executors of the late Mr. Coleman claimed damages to the extent of Rs. 1,246 from the Collector of Chingleput for a trespass on certain lands at Ennore, forming part of the Dobbin Bungalow property whereon the late Mr. Coleman had planted 2,000 and odd casuarina trees. The plaintiff alledged that in consequence of the illegal act of the Collector in claiming the land so planted as peramboke land, and laying a penal assessment, Mr. Coleman had been compelled to cut down the trees so planted by him, and for the value of which the present suit was brought. Mr. Gantz, Barrister-at-law appeared for the executors of the late Mr. Coleman, and the Government Pleader for the defendant. The Court, viz., the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Moothoosawmy Iyer, without calling on correspondent held that the damages claimed were not the natural and reasonable result of the defendant's act and hence suit the could notlie, that, moreover, the Executors of the late Mr. Coleman had acted precipitately in cutting down the trees, without awaiting the result of the appeal the Board, which subsequently upheld his title to the land in dispute.—*Mail.*

Assaulting European Municipal Officer.—The further hearing of the case in which 69 grderners and picottah men were charged with having, on the 20th ultimo, assalted Mr. G. H. Smith, Sanitary Inspector of the Madras Municipality, in the Municipal Sewage Farm at Kistnampett, near St Thome, and with being members of an unlawful assembly on that occasion, was resumed on Monday afternoon at Egmore Presidency Magistrate's Court, before Mr. W. M. Scharlieb, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate. Mr. E. B. Powell, Barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. E. F. Burton of the firm of Messrs. Barclay and Morgan appeared for Mr. Smith, while Mr. Subbiah Chettyar. Attorney, appeared in defence of the accused. The, case for prosecution having closed, the defence was begun. The first witness called was one Yagambaram Mudelly, a weaver, who deposed that he was passing the Kistnampett Sewage Farm on the morning of the 20th ultimo, when he heard a noise inside the farm. He turned and looked, and observed a number of gardeners and picottah men (thea ccused) running, with Mr. Smith behind them. Mr. Smith, he said, was running after them with a stick in his hand. He next heard some one called out that the gentleman had fallen down, and on looking about he saw Mr. Smith on the ground. Overseer Lokiah ran to Mr. Smith's assistance and picked him up. In cross-examination witness said he did not see Mr. Smith use his stick on any of the accused, and he did not see the accused or any of them assault Mr. Smith. The names of the other witnesses who had been summoned for the defence were then called, but none of them were present. Mr. Shubbiah Chetty then applied for an adjournment to enable him to take outfresh subpoenas for his witnesses. Mr. Powell objected, and remarked that the case had been dragging on for sufficiently long time. His Worship said that he would grant an adjournment till Friday next, and in order to prevent the trial being prolonged any further he would make this adjournment perempor.—*Mail.*

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

	Maximum Rates Rs.	a.	p.
Daily Prices—Beef—			
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb	0	3	3
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0	2	6
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0	2	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	1	9
Beefsteak (under part), per lb.	0	5	0
Do. (round), per lb.	0	1	6
Meat for soup, per lb.	0	1	6
Shins, large, each	0	4	0
Do. small, each	0	3	6
Tongues, fresh, each	0	4	0
Do. salt, each	0	7	6
Suet, 1st sort, each	0	5	0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0	4	0
Liver, each	0	4	0
Heart, each	0	1	6
Kidneys, each	0	1	0
Marrow Bones, each	0	1	0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb	0	2	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0	1	9
Oxtail, each	0	3	0
Sirloin, per lb.	0	3	6
Fore Ribs, each	0	3	6
Beef Salt, English	0	7	0
Pork (Fresh and Salt)—			
Pigs, (Roasted), each	3	8	0
Do. Head, per lb	0	2	0
Sausages, per lb	0	4	0
Bacon, per lb.	0	4	0
Pigsfeet, Salt or Fresh, per set	0	6	0
Do. Lard, per lb	0	6	0
Pork, Salt, English	0	8	0
Boiled Lard, per lb.	0	12	0

Mutton—	1st Sort. Rs.	a.	p.	2nd Sort. Rs.	a.	p.
Saddle, per lb	0	4	0	0	2	9
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0	3	6	0	2	6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0	3	0	0	2	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0	2	6	0	2	0
Breast large	0	3	0	0	2	3
Breast, small, each	0	2	6	0	2	0
Head, each	0	3	0	...		
Kidneys, each	0	1	0	0	1	0
Suet, per lb.	0	3	0	0	3	0

	Rs.	a.	p.
Oil—			
Cocoanut, 1st sort, per maund	4	4	0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	4	0	0
Sweet Oil, 1st sort, per maund	4	2	0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	3	8	0
Linseed Oil, country, per maund	4	0	0
Castor Oil, per maund	3	8	0
Sugar—			
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0	8	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	7	0
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0	3	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	2	3
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0	1	6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	3
Do. do. brown, per seer	0	1	3
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0	1	6
Tea, Hill, per lb.	0	14	0
Do. 1st sort, per lb.	0	12	0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0	10	0
Sago, per seer	0	1	6
Fruits—			
Pine Apples, large, each	1	0	0
Do. small, each	0	8	0
Custard Apples, each	0	2	0
Pomeloes, large, each	1	8	0
Do. small, each	0	8	0
Guavas, large, per dozen	0	8	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	2	0
Orange, large, per dozen	1	8	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	10	0
Melons, small, each	0	1	3
Plantains, large, red, per dozen	0	6	0
Do. small, red, per dozen	0	4	0
Do. large, yellow, per dozen	0	3	0
Do. small, yellow, per dozen	0	2	0
Limes sweet, per dozen	0	12	0
Do. sour, per dozen	0	1	0
Pomegranate Muscat, per doz.	3	8	0
Do. Bombay, per doz.	0	8	0
Mangoes Afoos serdog	15	0	0
Do. Common, per doz.	0	8	0
Figs, Poona, per dozen	0	6	0
Grapes Cabool per box	0	5	0
Apples Verona per dozen	1	0	0
Apples, Cashmere, per dozen	2	0	0
Flowers, mixed, per bunch	0	3	0
Chekoos, per dozen	0	12	0
Mussumbees, per dozen	1	0	0
Firewood—			
Coal, Europe, per ton	17	0	0
Charcoal, country, per maund	0	10	0
Babool, per candy	6	0	0
Do. per maund	0	3	6
Kurrachee Babool, per candy	5	8	0
Do. do. per maund	0	3	3
Aine, per candy	5	8	0
Do. per maund	0	3	3
Mixed, of different sorts, per candy	4	12	0
Do do. do. per maund	0	2	9
Kurmell, per candy	5	0	0
Do. per maund	0	3	0
Khaire, per candy	7	0	0
Do. per maund	0	4	0
Ghee—			
Ghee, Surat, 1st sort, per seer	0	5	6
Do. Ghautee, 1st sort, per seer	0	4	6
Do. Jaffrabad, per seer	0	6	0
Vinegar, table, country, per bottle	0	6	0
Do. common, country, per bottle	0	1	6
Mowra spirit, per bottle	0	12	0

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Quot. Rates.
Indian Banks.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14 pct.	785
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	760
Bank of Madras	10,0[illegible]	500	all	14 do.	655
Exchange Banks					
Agra Bank	[illegible]	£		4 do.	115
Hong. and Shanghai Corporation	[illegible]	[illegible]		7½ d	[illegible]
National Bank of India	[illegible]	£125		5 per	120

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	—	—	£154½
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	—	£100	—	—	£171

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	900
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,080
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	7,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,875

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	170	1,200	1,200	Rs. 54	1,17[illegible]
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	850
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	325
Bellary	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	350
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	20	Rs. 16	117½
Bombay Cotton Press.	101	125	125	Rs. 14	123½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,580	1,580	Rs. 600	630
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	200	200	12	105
East India Press Co.	0	[illegible]	1,000	Rs. 150	1,525
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,150
French Press Co.	200	500	500	Rs. 10	600
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	800	800	Rs. 45	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	365
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	25	Rs. 10	225
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 5	85xd
Mofussil Co.	2,125	400	400	Rs. 0	420
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	50	Rs. 60	517½
New Indian Press	4,000	125	12	Rs. 10	95
Prince of W. Press	600	600	10	Rs. 3	200dv
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld. (Bellary.)	570	500	80	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	75	Rs. 75	560
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,300
Sassoon Press Co.	200	575	500	25	570
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs	500

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p ct	130 120
Badham Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	150
Bapty Co., Ld.	325		185	nil.	95
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	2-8p.	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	11 p.c	385
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	15 p. ct.	205
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	1,25[illegible]	10	10	Rs. 2½	93
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	7 p.c.	2,400
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 5	725
Bombay Municipal Bonds	—	—	—	5 p.c.	104½
Cash Bazaar	1,50[illegible]	100	10	..	14 NI.
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500	500	..	500
Cooper, Madon & Co Ld.	3,0[illegible]	10	10	Rs. 10	73xd
Joyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	—	41
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	6,0[illegible]	10	1	10 p.c.	Rs. 1
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,0[illegible]	25	25		9½
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	[illegible]	250	250		190
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	17[illegible]	Rs. 26	345
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 10	80xd
Napier Hotel Co.	30[illegible]	100	100	13 p.c.	80
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	8,0[illegible]	200	50	10 p.c.	115
Oriental Loan Association	5,00[illegible]	20	20	8 p. c.	18
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 1[illegible]	45
Port Canning Co.	8,077	[illegible]	1,000	Rs. 19	307½
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	p.c	103
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,0[illegible]	100	10[illegible]	9 p.c.	99
Telephone Co., Ld.	10,20[illegible]	25	2	Rs. 2	7½xd
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 100	1,185
Thacker & Co. Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs 15	125
Western India Flour Mills	2,[illegible]	125	125	nil.	75
M. M. Mody & Co	1,000	2[illegible]	200	11 p.c.	165

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Co.	1,308	1,000	1,000	...	1,375
Albert Edward Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	[illegible]	500	Rs. 25	435
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co. Ld.	9,345	100	100	Rs. 4	96
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld	1,000	500	500	—	365
Ahmedabad Ginning & M. Co. Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	..	—
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	..	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	560
Bellary S. & W. Mill, Ld.	871	500	500	Rs 22½	575
Bombay Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	610	500	50	Rs. 20	330
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	850
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,350	27[illegible]	200	..	150
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	500	500	Rs. 67	910xd
City of Bombay Mfg. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	835
Colaba Land & Mill Co., Ld.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 30	745
Connaught Mills Co. Ld.	840	500	500	Rs. 25	605
Cooria S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	805
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,67[illegible]	5	3[illegible]		350m
Dhun Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,100
Empress S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,415½	[illegible]	500	Rs. [illegible]	650
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	1,[illegible]	1,000	Rs. 30	610
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co Ld.	9,70	150	150	..	182½
Goolam Baba S. & W. Co., Limited	2,000	[illegible]	500	..	300
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited	462	1,0[illegible]	1,000	..	...
Guzerat S. & W. Co. Limited	42[illegible]	1,000	1,000	—	..
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	855
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	57	—	560
Hingunghat Mill Co., Limited.	70[illegible]	575	[illegible]	Rs 37½	720
Hyderabad Deccan S. & W. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	[illegible]	Rs. 35	685 785xd
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,[illegible]	Rs. 8	1100
Imperial Cotton Mills Co., Limited	1,36[illegible]	500	5	Rs. 25	500
Jamshed Mfg. Co., Limited	1,600	25	25	Rs. 15	290xd
James Greaves Mill Co., Limited	1,32[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. 2	605
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co. Ld., Original	600	[illegible]	5		420
Increased	1,483	25	2	Rs. 1[illegible]	
Jubilee Mill Co., Ld.	466	1,000	2	Rs. 55	200m
Jewraj Balloo S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,100	1,000	1	Rs. 55	1102½
Khandesh S. & W. Mills Co., Ld	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	830xd
Khattow Makanjee S. & W. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	750
Lukhmidas Khimjee S. & W. Co. Ld	1,000	1,000	1[illegible]	Rs. 4	900
Leopold S. Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld	3,500	100	10	Rs. 5	121
Madras United S. and W. Mills Co., Ld	500½	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	2,275
Mahaluxmi S. & W. Co., Ld	65[illegible]	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	540xd
Mazagon S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 5	177½
Morarjee Goculdas S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,2[illegible]	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,120xd
Maneckjee Petit Mfg. Co. Limited	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,249
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg. Co., Limited	1,300	1[illegible]	100		38
Nawab of Baila S. W. & Mfg. Co. Ld.	2,000	250	250	—	...
New Great Eastern S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,500	1,[illegible]	1,000	Rs. 40	895
National S. & W. Co., of India, Limited	600	1,000	1,000	—	485
Narayen Cotton Mills, Limited	500	1,000	1,000	—	200
Oriental S. & W. Co., Limited	5,720	62½	62½	Rs. 25	550
People of India S. & Mfg. Co., Limited	1,000	250	250	Rs. 6½	135
Presidency Mills Co., Limited	1,000	1,000	..	—	975
Prince of Wales S. & Mfg. Co., Limited	2,180	125	125	—	72½
Queen S. & W. Co., Limited	799	1,000	1,000	Rs. 6[illegible]	930
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5[illegible]	930
Sasson S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	—	1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co. Ld.	1,716	500	500	—	500
Sholapore S. & W. Co Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,435
Soonderdas S. & W Mill Co., Ld.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	605xd
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	25[illegible]	2[illegible]	..	250
Swadeshi Mills Co. Ld.	4,000	500	500	..	710
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	[illegible]	1,000	Rs. 20	455
Veramgaum S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	800	500	500	—	..
Western India S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	785

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent.	99½
Four-and-a-half per cent.	102½
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	101
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	145 Noml.
Paris Municipal Loan	212
Port Trust Bonds	98

SPECTACLES, Pebble, accurately cut for all sights. PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

ANECDOTES OF CHARLES READE.

THE new number of the *Atlantic Monthly* contains some anecdotes of the late Charles Reade written by Mr. E. H. House, who was in close association with him during several years of the most active part of his career. Reade's migratory habit, it is observed, would have been inconveniently expensive but for the speculative use to which he turned it.

Finding himself burdened with long leases of houses not to his taste, he conceived the idea of altering and refitting them upon novel plans, making them attractive in ways which the original designers never dreamed of, and subletting them at a profit. The experiment was so successful that he presently enlarged the sphere of his operations, and rented houses in Mayfair Knightsbridge, and Belgravia, with the express purpose of putting a fresh face upon them, and disposing of them to desirable tenants. In course of time he became so much interested in this business as to undertake with his own hands the more delicate work of decoration, rearranging the upholstery, hanging the pictures anew, and brightening the furniture with lively colours. His operations in one instance were thus described by himself: "As the future occupants are married people, and of some distinction, I embellished the drawing-room with now curtains, amber-coloured satin and lace, and I——and I painted all the frames of pictures and mirrors white and gold. I also covered my favourite chairs with gilding, even to the straw seats, and the effects is superb, I do assure you. I am so pleased with this new method of ornamenting that I believe I should gild the whole front of the house if I had time. The place looks so pretty that I have to leave it, small and incommodious as it is. But it would stifle me to stay another quarter."

Mr. House accompanied Reade on many of his "voyages of discovery," as he called them. In these he did not seek recreation but material for work. On an expedition to North Wales the weather was so bad that they could not go out for several days. No "matter," said Reade, "I will get up my Welsh novel indoors."

To facilitate this task he extracted from his portmanteau an immense collection of French dramas, certainly not less than a hundred, which he read diligently as long as the weather held us prisoners. It was his cherished conviction that the Theatre Contemporain contained a never-ending supply of plots, characters, and incidents; but, excepting in the conspicuous case of White Lies and in one or two of his early and unimportant tales, he made no use of what he found there. His theories of composition were often widely contradicted by his practice.

After a fortnight of wandering, generally in the rain, he concluded that modern Wales would not furnish him the inspiration he required; and nothing in the ancient ruins with which the land is crowded appealed to his imagination. But he found enough to interest him in other ways for a considerable time. He was passionately fond of simple music, and listened with delight for hours together to the old Welsh lays. Immediately after settling himself in the hotel of each new town he would sent for a "bard." Bards, it appeared, were always on hire, for the entertainment of travellers æsthetically inclined. There was seldom anything mysterious or legendary in their appearance, though they always wore long beards and brought with them specimens of the old-fashioned harp. Reade was very particular about their artistic rank and title. "Are you a bard?" was his first inquiry. If the harper had not been through the special training which enabled him to assume that designation, he was dismissed without a hearing. But as almost every player in Wales is a bard, few went away disappointed.

For some reason which he never chose to reveal, he was exceedingly desirous to get sight of a specimen of the tall conical hats formerly worn by the Welsh women, but latterly displaced by a more comfortable, if less picturesque, head-gear. Wherever he went, he astonished the women folk by the persistency of his questions on his point. But no one could satisfy him. In Bangor we were told that a few of these relics still existed in Carnarvon; and in Carnarvon we were assured that if we really wanted to see them we must go back to Bangor. Everybody was confident that there were hats preserved in Wales, but nobody could help us to find them.

The drama and the theatre were always foremost in Reade's thoughts. Yet he never attained a perfect mastery of the dramatic art and of the theatre; in every practical sense he is described as having been as ignorant as an infant.

Whenever he undertook management on his own account he lost money or at best merely cleared himself. When his most successful pieces were produced under the management of others he received only a fraction of what was his due, not knowing how to protect himself against the rapacity of those with whom he dealt. He made no preparation against the manifold trickeries practised by the majority of managers. If he took a theatre himself, he was like a lamb among jackals. But his passion for the stage was such that he would rather be fleeced out of the last farthing than abandon it. In bargaining with publishers he was sharp and shrewd, but in theatrical speculations he was at anybody's mercy. He often allowed artistic feeling to stand in the way of his pecuniary interest. I have known him to withhold a play from a house in which success was morally certain, and give it to another, far less prosperous, in which he was sure of nothing but a faithful and sympathetic interpretation. In all theatrical enterprises he looked first to the stage itself for his reward. After that, his satisfaction was in the applause of the audience, and the financial results were considered last of all.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION
AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
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HOP SHE SHOWED BITTERS
HOP SIGNS OF DEATH. BITTERS
HOP "52, Storks-road, S.E., June 2, 1887. BITTERS.
HOP "To the Hop Bitters Company (Ld.) 41, Farringdon-road. BITTERS.
HOP "I have much pleasure in testifying to the exceeding great value of your Bitters. My grandmother, BITTERS.
HOP who is now 78 years old, was taken very ill with a severe cold, which BITTERS.
HOP settled in her back, affecting the kidneys. I had medical aid, but BITTERS.
HOP the medicine made her worse instead of better; and the doctor who BITTERS.
HOP attended her said she would only last a few hours. I must admit that BITTERS.
HOP I believed what he said was true, and she evidently showed signs of BITTERS.
HOP death. But we gave her doses of Hop Bitters at stated times, which BITTERS.
HOP acted with good results. It is now two months since this happened, BITTERS.
HOP and I am thankful to say that she has recovered so much as to be able BITTERS.
HOP to go out, and looks better than she did before she was taken ill. BITTERS.
HOP "You can make what use you like of this letter, as I feel convinc- BITTERS.
HOP ed that had she not had the Bitters, I should be sorrowing over her BITTERS.
HOP loss.—Yours faithfully. (Signed) "R. K. HAMILTON." BITTERS.
HOP HOP BITTERS for the LIVER, KIDNEYS, and BLOOD are unap- BITTERS.
HOP proached by any other form of medicine. It is no vile drugged nostrum, BITTERS.
HOP but we guarantee it to be pure and wholesome, and compounded from BITTERS
HOP the finest hops, together with other medicinal leaves and tinctures, on BITTERS.
HOP scientific principles. Only try a bottle to-day; or if you have a sick BITTERS.
HOP friend, or know some poor person in need of a nourishing tonic and BITTERS.
HOP wholesome medicine, go tell them, or give them a bottle of genuine BITTERS
HOP Hop Bitters—it may be the happiest act of your life. BITTERS

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FORT, BOMBAY.

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[*TWELFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.*]

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AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1887.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4. ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings.

The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. The information contained in this Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the limits of a handy volume. It is however sufficiently full and comprehensive for all practical purposes nothing being omitted that would be likely to be of use either to the passing traveller or the permanent resident.

Great pains have been taken to ensure accuracy of the names and addresses given in the Directory.

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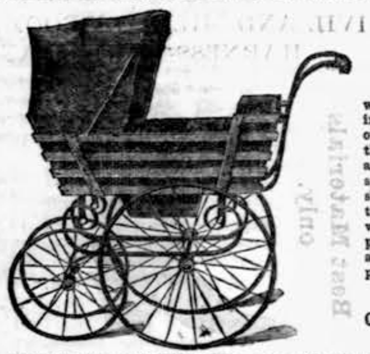

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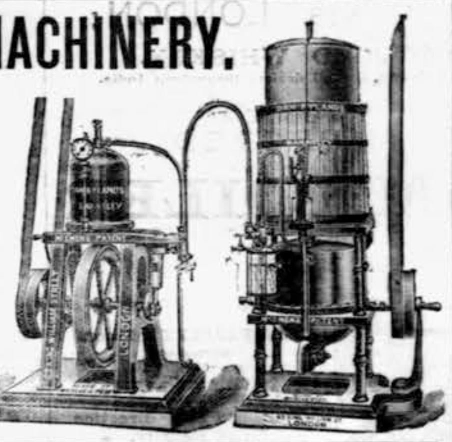

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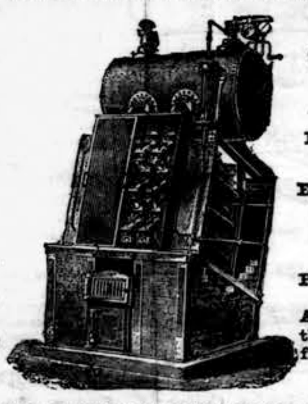

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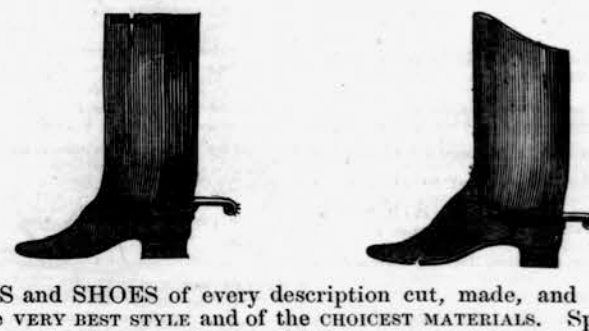

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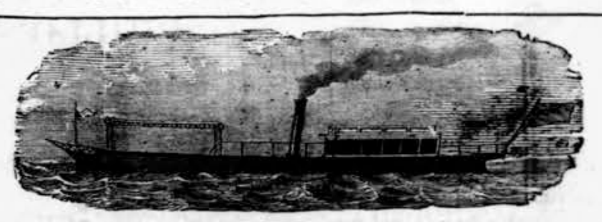

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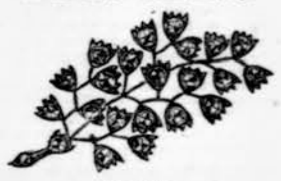

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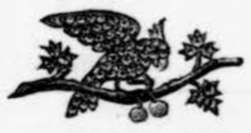

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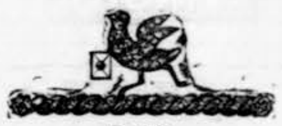
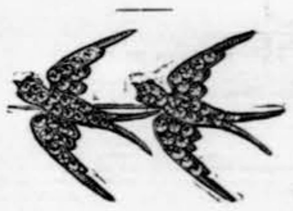
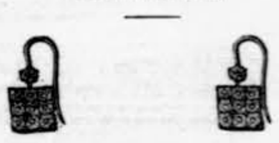
PRETTY DIAMOND AND PEARL BROOCH
Parrot on Spray.
Set with beautiful White Rose Diamonds and Pearls
Rs. 200, cash.



No. 4834.
DIAMOND BAR BROOCH.
"The Messenger."
Very prettily studed with White Diamonds.
Price, Rs. 160, cash.



No. 4838.
LOVELY DIAMOND BROOCH.
Flight of Two Swallows.
NOTE.—The Birds can be separated, and form Two Hair Pins, at pleasure.
Price, Rs. 300, cash.



No. 4837.
EXQUISITE DIAMOND EARRINGS.
Set with Brilliants, Rs. 275 pair, cash.
Set with Rose Diamonds,
Rs. 175 pair, cash.

HAMILTON & Co.,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.
IN ORDINARY TO H. E. THE VICEROY OF INDIA, AND H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE.
ORDINARY GRAVITY.

Trade ▲ Mark

Red Triangle.

This world renowned Ale, the fine flavour and other excellent qualities of which are unequalled, is so well known and highly appreciated, that no further commendation of it is necessary.

BASS & CO.'S LIGHT BITTER ALE.

Trade ◆ Mark

Green Diamond.

In view of the growing demand for the lightest descriptions of Ale, MESSRS. BASS & CO. HAVE SPECIALLY BREWED THE ABOVE, which is confidently recommended as being lighter than any German Beer, while it possesses the fine flavour and hop aroma of their ▲ Pale Ale, being like it brewed from the finest malt and hops only. The label used for this Ale is the same as BASS & Co.'s well known Pale Ale label, except that the GREEN DIAMOND is substituted for the RED TRIANGLE and the words LIGHT BITTER ALE for PALE ALE.

BASS & CO.'S DOUBLE STOUT

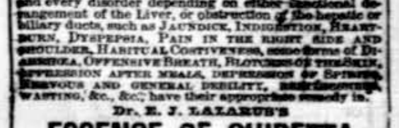
Trade ◆ Mark

Chocolate Diamond.

This excellent Stout is rapidly growing in favour and the sales of it are increasing year by year.

The above can be obtained in bottles from all Merchants and Dealers, and in Hogsheads and Kilderkins from

MESSRS. LYON & Co.,
Bombay.



BILIOUS & LIVER COMPLAINTS,

and every disorder depending on either functional derangement of the Liver, or obstruction of the hepatic or biliary ducts, such as JAUNDICE, INDIGESTION, HEARTBURN, DYSPEPSIA, PAIN IN THE RIGHT SIDE AND SHOULDER, HABITUAL COSTIVENESS, some forms of DIARRHŒA, OFFENSIVE BREATH, BLOTCHES OF THE SKIN, OPPRESSION AFTER MEALS, DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS, NERVOUS AND GENERAL DEBILITY, [illegible] WASTING, &c., &c., have their appropriate remedy in

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA.

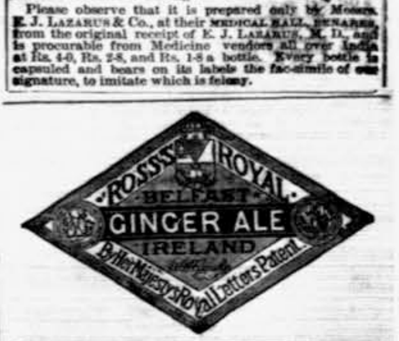
That it has a really beneficial influence on the LIVER, has been proved beyond all doubt by the numberless cases in which it has been tried since the year 1830.

It has saved thousands of valuable lives, and has enabled very many thousands more to continue their residence in India in the enjoyment of perfect health and comfort.

In cases of General debility, especially that form of weakness, bodily and mental, arising from a prolonged residence in a warm climate, it has proved itself of the utmost value. In convalescence from long standing Malarious and other Fevers, Affections of the Spleen, Worms and loss of appetite, its benefits have been most signal.

☞ We should add that an indubitable proof of the great value of this wonderful remedy is the various imitations which are being made.

Please observe that it is prepared only by Messrs. E. J. LAZARUS & Co., at their MEDICAL HALL, BENARES, from the original receipt of E. J. LAZARUS, M. D., and is procurable from Medicine vendors all over India at Rs. 4-0, Rs. 2-8, and Rs. 1-8 a bottle. Every bottle is capsuled and bears on its labels the fac-simile of our signature, to imitate which is felony.



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